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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

A BACK OUT.

"All hell shall gape for this."—*Shakspeare.*

Among the many striking portraits which the great dramatist has drawn, there is none truer to nature than that of Ancient Pistol. His swagger, his bluster, his bold front, his cowardly heart, his rant, his fustian, his strange oaths, have in them something inimitably ludicrous. His braggadocia and big talk imposed for some time even on the men of such an army as that which Henry V. led into France, and which won for him the ever-memorable field of Agincourt. At last, grown bold by long impunity, he ventures too far, and his exposure is complete. A Welsh gentleman of dauntless courage, but odd demeanor, becomes the subject of his insolence. He laughs at his broken English and derides his nation. The national plant—the leek—becomes the subject of his scurrilous impertinence. He finds that he has—to use an American phrase—"waked up the wrong passenger." The gentleman is a man who does not understand jesting, especially at the expense of his country. He puts up with the affront when first received, because they are on the eve of a great battle; but, the victory once won, his first step is to seek the aggressor, and to call him to account. He finds Pistol, presents him with a leek, (the national emblem which he had derided,) and tells him he must swallow it. The bully swears and swaggers. The Welchman does neither. He is perfectly calm, but still presents the leek, and tells Pistol he must swallow it. Upon further refusal, he proceeds to beat him without mercy. This was more than "mine Ancient" had bargained for. Nevertheless, he at last gulped it down, protesting with thundering oaths that hereafter his persecutor should be made to pay the penalty. He is treated with contempt, sneaks off, and we hear of him no more.

If the Yankee Government have not enacted the part of "Ancient Pistol" to the very life in their embroilment with the English Government, then there is no such thing as imitation, and parallel cases cannot exist in nature. When the piratical onslaught was first made upon the British vessel, the yell of exultation which arose in Yankeedom, resounded throughout the world. Vast meetings assembled to testify their admiration of the deed. City councils voted it unrivalled in daring and sagacity since the days of Bayard. The press rang with applause. The Secretary of State hastened with his meed of praise. The Secretary of the Navy was not slow in approving the deed. Congress hailed the rising glory of the new hero, and testified their approbation of his exploit, without a dissenting voice. The city of Boston dined him and wined him, and listened to his narrative, and made the welkin ring with its applause. The newspapers vowed that they would see every American ship burned, and every Yankee town and city uprooted from the very foundation, before they would shrink from the side of Wilkes. They were determined to back him at all hazards, and to the last extremity. Never was there such defiance as they hurled at England. Never was there so much insolence uttered upon any one occasion. Never were such threats heard before since the creation of the world. The Herald led the way in these demonstrations. It was going to raise a million of men to overrun and devour Canada. It was going to fit out six thousand privateers to cruise against English merchandize. It was going to confiscate nine hundred millions of English property. It would not let England have a pound of cotton. It would get saltpetre from the mammoth cave. If England dared to demand redress, it was determined to raise an insurrection in Ireland.

Never was there anything like the ribaldry, gasconade, bully, bluster, and defiance in which the whole Yankee race—people, press, public meetings, Congress, Secretaries, and all—indulged. They have been compared to the Chinese, and we think with wonderful aptitude. But the Chinese never swaggered in this style. And after all, what has been the result? The Yankee fire-eaters have drawn back from the first piece of live coal presented them. The Yankee swaggerers have been the first to eat their own words as soon as it was ordered them. The Yankee Congress, who unanimously approved of Wilkes, abandon him upon the very first intimation that it might cost them something to hold on to him. And Bennett, instead of eating up Canada, instead of exciting an insurrection in Ireland, instead of fitting out six thousand ships to cruise against British property, coolly advises the Yankee Government to knock under, and, in the very spirit of Ancient Pistol, cries, "All hell shall gape for this" hereafter! Wonderful people! wonderful press! wonderful Congress! wonderful Secretaries! wonderful Yankeedom! Certainly the world never saw your like before. Even Egypt, "the basest of kingdoms," is respectable when compared to you.

Richmond Dispatch.

Raleigh Items.—The Standard says that $2,241 50 have been collected there and forwarded to Charleston.

A *Wooden Shoe* Factory has been established in Raleigh. Thirty hands are employed, and about one hundred pairs of shoes are made per day. The proprietors have more orders than they can fill.

The powder mill near Raleigh has gone into operation, and is capable of producing a large amount daily. Messrs. Waterhouse and Bowes Superintendents.

Col. W. F. Martin, captured at Hatteras, has been released and has arrived at Raleigh.

We learn that the friends of Gov. A. Rencher, of this State, late of New Mexico, have information which inclines them to believe that he and his family are under arrest in Washington City. He left New Mexico homewards in July or August last.—*Ral. Standard.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 2, 1862.

COL. BRADFORD.—This returned Hatteras prisoner met with a cordial reception from his many friends on his arrival here yesterday. In reply to congratulations on his looking well, he stated that the rations served out to them were the common army rations, by adding to which $3 50 a week, each, they lived very well. The numerous prisoners formed a highly intellectual society, and they were allowed to get the New York and Boston papers daily. By some of the officers of the enemy, (of the regular service,) they were treated with great politeness, and even kindness. He confirms the statements heretofore made of the utterly defenceless condition of the Hatteras garrison, whose balls fell short of the enemy about 500 yards, whilst their shells, at the rate of 80 a minute, fell within the 90 feet square enclosed by the walls of the fort. The enemy had obtained the exact range of the fort, so as to place these shells with perfect accuracy. After getting on board the enemy's ships, surprise was expressed to our officers that they had held out so long, in a contest that could by no possibility have any other termination than in a surrender.

It will be recollected that the Hatteras garrison were surrendered distinctly as "prisoners of war," a point of great significance, and which had not previously been conceded during the war. Col. Bradford states that Gen. Butler refused to grant this, but that Com. Stringham consented. Without this concession, the fight would have been renewed, at all hazards.

On one other point the Colonel's information is important and interesting. It will be recollected that the enemy landed between 300 and 400 men on the first evening of the engagement, who took possession of Fort Clark, which a portion of our troops had been forced to evacuate. Col. Bradford states that a reconnoitering party was sent that night, who reported the force of the enemy thus landed at 1400, about double the whole force on our side.

THE CHARLESTON FUND.—J. K. Sass, Treasurer of this Fund, announces in Tuesday's Courier that he has received $152,020 57.

Among his latest acknowledgments are $100 from the Young Ladies of the Fayetteville Female High School, $1105 25 from the 4th Reg't N. C. Volunteers, Col. Anderson, and $20 in small sums, from this State. We had the pleasure of forwarding, on yesterday, a check for $100 sent to us for that purpose by B. F. Little, Esq., of Little's Mills, Richmond county.

AN OUTRAGE.—Our readers will recollect that Judge Biggs's Ordinance, in the State Convention, requiring citizens, even natives of the State, to take an oath of allegiance, was rejected by a large majority. Yet we learn from a communication in the last Raleigh Standard, that the tax collector for Columbus county has practically overruled the decision of the Convention, by requiring all citizens who obeyed his summons to give in their tax lists, to swear and subscribe to their tax lists with an oath of allegiance annexed. "He was asked if he had any law for such an oath, and his reply was it made no difference." Supposing the fact to be as stated, we think it does make a great difference, and that the officious officer should not only be removed but indicted also for a misdemeanor. The writer of the communication states that he was born and raised in this State, has lived in Columbus county for many years, an humble farmer and a small slave-owner, and that he regarded this conduct of the officer as an outrageous assault upon himself and others. What makes the matter worse in this case is, that we doubt if there is a county in the State that has sent more soldiers into the field, in proportion to its white population, than Columbus, and none that, in proportion to its wealth, has supplied more voluntary contributions of clothing, &c. to them. We suppose that there is scarcely a white person in the county who has not one or more near kinsmen in the army.

A SCREW LOOSE.—We are not disposed to complain of our State or Confederate authorities, or to copy many complaints of both that we find in our exchange papers. But the following is so singular a case, presented by a well known Democrat, and published in a Democratic paper, that we think it but right to copy it. Capt. Graves is from Caswell, of which county he was formerly a Representative in the Legislature:—

From the Raleigh Standard.

CAMP RUFFIN, Dec'r 21, 1861.—*Mr. Editor—Dear Sir:* A short time since, I visited Raleigh for the purpose of obtaining an order for cloth to make over-coats for the men whom I have the honor of commanding. I was told by the authorities I could not get one, they having some time previous resolved not to give any more orders. Whilst begging and pleading with all my power, and reminding them that they had given other Captains in the regiment orders for full suits, and more, they or one of them, had, a few days previous, given an order to a merchant in my county, for two hundred and fifty yards, who was selling it for one dollar and fifty cents per yard, in came a Colonel of a regiment not yet in actual service, and applied for an order to clothe his regiment, at which time and in my presence, he was refused. When I arrived at the depot on my departure, I met with the Colonel, and feeling that we were fellow-sufferers I asked him how he succeeded after I left, and he told me that he got the order. I, of course, felt that myself and company had been badly treated, and knowing no cause for such treatment, I wrote to his Excellency, the Governor, to do me the favor to inquire why it was. I suppose from the vast amount of business he has declined or neglected to answer, and for the purpose of having the matter explained, I earnestly request that you do the authorities at Raleigh, my company, their friends at home and myself, the favor of giving this a place in your paper.

Your ob't serv't,

JNO. A. GRAVES.

SOUTHERN PUBLICATIONS.—The Southern press has for some months past been printing edition after edition of military books; but lately we find other works issuing in creditable style. Among those which we have seen are "the Southern Spy," and "Cause and Contrast," both from the press of Messrs. West and Johnston, Richmond, Va. The first is a series of letters written and first published between April 13th and July, of the present year, addressed to President Lincoln and others, on the great question of the day, by Edward A. Pollard, Esq. one of the Editors of the Richmond Examiner, and who had previously acquired reputation as the author of a work entitled "Black Diamonds," which passed to a 2d Edition. His present work has already attained to an extensive circulation, as a forcible presentment of the present question.

The other work, "Cause and Contrast," is also on the American Crisis, by T. W. McMahon.

We have not had time to read either work, but observe that both are spoken of favorably in various quarters.

Both are for sale at the Bookstore of E. J. Hale & Sons. See advertisements.

SOLDIERS' FARE.—The chicken killed by the Yankee cannon at Sewell's Point on the 29th ult. "was duly prepared, roasted and eaten by some of the boys." So says a letter to the Norfolk Day Book.

ENGLISH SENTIMENT.—We find in the Richmond Dispatch copious extracts from London papers up to the 7th December. The Post (government organ) has a very favorable review of President Davis's last Message, in which it is said, "we are glad to notice the friendly tone in which it treats of the relations of the South with this country, while we are embarked in a critical negotiation with the North."

The Message is regarded as the more satisfactory on account of "the firm and determined attitude in which it confronts the Unionist party and the cabinet at Washington." The failure of the North to make any impression on the South is very plainly stated and admitted, and the right of President Davis is therefore conceded, to declare that "the separation is final." The conquest of the South is admitted to be next to impossible. And the Post says emphatically, "The time has certainly arrived at which we cease altogether to believe in the possible reunion of the States, and at which we must, at all events, recognize the independent confederation of the South as an actual fact."

The Post adds that the plan of sinking vessels at the mouths of harbors will at once put an end to the blockade—"Sunken vessels will not constitute a blockade, let them be as "effective" as they may; and wherever the Federal Government shall thus substitute sunken vessels for its ships-of-war, then the blockade is at once terminated by the consent of all nations." And the Post goes on at considerable length to compare the course of the South with that of the North, greatly to the advantage of the former.

In another article the Post shows that it thoroughly understands the yankee character. It comments on the suspicious fact that just after the Mason and Slidell affair there appeared in England agents of the Lincoln government who purchased up three thousand tons of saltpetre and an immense quantity of arms and munitions of war; but the Queen forthwith issued two proclamations, the first forbidding the exportation of saltpetre, and the second forbidding the exportation of small arms or any other implement of war. It is very plainly intimated that it was Lincoln's purpose to weaken England and to strengthen the United States by these purchases, with a view to affect the war so likely to grow out of the Mason-Slidell affair. But the game was blocked by the proclamations, and instead of helping itself, the United States seriously damaged its character and totally cut off its warlike supplies by attempting so cute a trick. England had, in a spirit of perfect neutrality, allowed both the North and the South to purchase arms from her. But the advantage in this was all on the side of the North, which had plenty of ships to carry these arms to her numerous open ports, whilst the South had no ships and no open ports. The folly of Lincoln, in all this Mason-Slidell affair, has lost him that great advantage, by calling forth these Queen's proclamations. The Post closes its article as follows:—

"Whatever were the designs of the Federal Government, it is impossible to imagine any power more completely beaten in policy by its late outrage on our flag. If it were its aim in these purchases merely to provide for its campaign against the South, it has closed the door to its own factitious advantage over its antagonist in British ports; and if it were its aim to exhaust our own resources, it has put its design in practice just in time to be decisively defeated by the two royal proclamations."

MESSRS. MASON AND SLIDELL.—A report prevailed in Baltimore on Saturday and was published in a paper of that day, that Messrs. Mason and Slidell had been given up. A dispatch from Boston, dated Dec. 26, says that the Europa which sailed for Liverpool on the 25th stopped at Fort Warren, and it was thought took Mason and Slidell on board. A second dispatch discredits the first, and a third positively contradicts it.

P. S. It will be seen that the rumor is revived by later dispatch from Manassas.

A QUEER COMPLIMENT.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald doubtless supposed that he was saying very kind and complimentary things of Lincoln and Seward in the following:—

"The President is as full of mirth to-night as ever, and the Secretary of State puffs his Havana with the same gay and festive air as when he toured through the West."

Modern Neros these worthies must be! As he fiddled while Rome was burning, so they are full of mirth and sport a gay and festive air whilst their country, whose happiness they were chosen to promote, is engaged in the most ferocious war that ever disgraced the annals of civilized man. They are in high glee whilst every interest of their people is deranged, and thousands of their citizens are perishing by the sword or disease.

MRS. LINCOLN AND HER HUSBAND.—A writer in the Nashville Banner is publishing a series of Sketches of "The Yankee Capital, from the fall of Fort Sumter to the battle of Manassas." From the 3d No. of the series, which describes the condition of the city immediately after the Baltimore attack upon the Massachusetts regiment, we extract the following graphic and amusing paragraph. Truly, old Abe's wife must be "all sorts of a woman":—

"Mob law at once asserted itself. The legion of Cassius M. Clay, composed of Lane's Kansas assassins and the desperate hundreds of disappointed office seekers yet remaining, assumed a ruling influence over everything. The President quaked with trepidation. The Cabinet knew not at what moment a bomb shell might come booming over from Arlington Heights, then unoccupied. Peaceful citizens were in danger of arrest at all hours. The States (the only Southern Rights journal in the Capital) was at once suppressed, after its endorsement of the Baltimore rioters, and its editorial staff scattered and dispersed. Every prominent advocate of the South was either forced to fly, or hold a degrading silence and tacit acquiescence. Bands of ruffians stalked about in every direction. Threats of halters were profuse. There was no security, nor peace, nor law, for any but the rabid followers of the wild horde which grasped the reins of authority. A complete reign of terror—more frightful because founded upon the basis of fear and trepidation—was inaugurated. Of all the Black Republican family, there was but one brave member. That was Mrs. Lincoln. She was not at all appalled. Whilst her husband cringed and cowered with apprehension, she stood firm as a rock and abused the whole concern. They were all fools and cravens, she said. She refused a body guard; ordered Lane, who posted a band of men in the Executive Mansion, to leave the house; avowed her determination to preserve her own reputation at all hazards. In truth she did so. Nobody can question the pluck of that woman. She is full of spirit, fire and purpose. She looks like a red-hot cannon ball, dressed in profuse hoops, with eyes, and nose, and mouth, cut on one side of it—a little, crabby, flush-faced woman, used to command. Nothing could suppress her. She walked the streets with a lofty air. She rode out in the afternoons in her carriage, unattended. She stood her ground, in a word, with the courage of St. George, and the Dragon to boot, and came out of the ordeal, a fortnight later, when troops arrived, and mob gave way to martial law looking healthier and heartier than ever. Bravo, Mrs. Lincoln!"

Soap.—This article is scarce here and commands good prices. What a fine chance for the farmers, who throw away hundreds of pounds of grease annually, to make money and supply a pressing demand, if they would but economise and try. We must manufacture everything that skill and industry can accomplish at home.

Washington Dispatch.

WAR NEWS.

FROM THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

From the Fort Smith (Ark.) Times, Dec. 14.

We learn from Maj. Clark, of Texas, direct from the camp of Col. Cooper, that a battle took place on the 9th, on Bushy Creek, near the Vertigris River, about 180 miles from this place, between the forces under Col. Cooper, and the enemy's under Opotheyholo, estimated at 4,000 or 8,000. Col. Cooper had only about 1,800 men. The enemy attacked Col. Cooper about 11 o'clock, and the fight continued all day until sun down. Col. Simms' Texas regiment fought with great bravery, and the Choctaws, Chickasaws and Creeks fought like tigers; in fact, the battle was one of the hardest fought battles that has taken place in the country.

The enemy followed Col. Cooper several miles and attacked him with great fury. Col. C. drove them back to the woods, a distance of two miles. A large number of Cherokees were with Opotheyholo; likewise about 150 Seminoles. Col. Drew, with his men, fought well and did good service. The Choctaws took about 150 scalps, and the Chickasaws nearly 50. The Creeks did not scalp any, because the enemy were their own people.

A white man, by the name of Eli Smith, was taken, who had gone over to the enemy, was tried by a Court Martial and shot. He was a deserter from a Texas regiment. Other deserters were taken and dealt with in the same manner.

Col. Cooper behaved with the greatest coolness and bravery. We understand that he has called on Col. McIntosh for assistance, and it is to be hoped that he will furnish it with promptness. If aid is not sent, we will be likely to have terrible times on the frontier.

Brisk Engagement at Sewell's Point.—NORFOLK, Dec. 29.—The enemy's steamer Express was this morning towing a schooner, (formerly ours,) from Newport News to Fortress Monroe. The Confederate gun-boat Sea Bird, Capt. Lynch, made a bold dash for the prize, set the Express on fire, and cut out the schooner. The Express extinguished the fire and fled to Fortress Monroe.

Meantime, nine of the enemy's gunboats endeavored to retake the schooner, and capture the Sea Bird, but without success. The Sea Bird disabled one of the enemy's gunboats, but was not herself struck, although she had several narrow escapes. She drew them under the fire of Craney Island and Sewell's Point batteries, and for about two hours there was an exchange of compliments at longe range. Many of their shot and shell fell in our encampment at Sewell's Point, doing no other damage than killing one chicken. The Rip Raps opened on Sewell's Point simultaneously with the gunboats, with a Sawyer gun, and lodged a few shells in and around our encampment, but doing no damage.

The enemy's merchant schooner J. F. Crouch, loaded with coal, went ashore last night on Lynnhaven Beach. Her crew are all now in Norfolk jail.

Lieut. Griffin, a Hatteras released prisoner, arrived here this afternoon, by a flag of truce from Fort Monroe.

The schooner captured by the Sea Bird, is the same vessel stolen by the Yankees not long since in Back River. She was owned by George Booker, Esq., of Elisabeth City county, who had his furniture on board at the time and was endeavoring to get beyond the reach of the Yankee pirates.

East Tennessee.—We had the pleasure a day or two since of meeting Col. Robert B. Vance, of the 29th Regiment. He is in fine health, and reports the health of his Regiment improving. He thinks the rebellion in East Tennessee about played out, unless—a not very probable event—Lincoln shall be able to throw an immense army into that region. Among the prominent rebellionists who had voluntarily come in and taken the oath, was Rev. N. G. Taylor. Col. Vance administered the oath to 600 men in Johnston county, and took 300 guns. Col. Vance has orders to occupy the line of Railroad from Lick Creek, in Greene county, to Chattanooga—a space of 200 miles. One or more companies will be stationed at each bridge on the Road.

Asheville (N. C.) News, Dec. 26th.

Christmas-Eve Entertainment with the Yankees.—A brilliant engagement took place on the afternoon of the 24th at Buckingham Ferry, between the Yankee steamer May Flower and a portion of Capt. Alex. D. Moore's North Carolina Battery, under command of First Lieuts. Baker and Miller. As the steamer emerged from behind Pinckney Island, going down Skull Creek, the North Carolina battery opened fire upon her, and the second shot so disabled her that she was driven by the force of the tide to the opposite shore, when she returned the fire with great animation for a half hour; but upon being stricken several times with great effect, hauled behind the island beyond the range of the battery, and commenced firing signals of distress. None of the North Carolina battery were injured.

Savannah Republican.

Army of the Potomac.—MANASSAS, Dec. 27.—To-day our whole army is engaged in building log houses for winter quarters, or in moving to sites already selected. Several brigades will remain where they now are, near the fortifications in Centreville, and the remainder will fall back a mile or two upon Bull Run Gen. Kirby Smith's brigade is at "Camp Wigfall," to the right of the Orange and Alexandria road, near the Run. Near by, the whole of Van Dorn's division are making themselves comfortable in their little cottages which rise rapidly day by day, under the diligent hands of the soldiers. A few brigades are scattered down towards the Occoquan, where wood and water is plenty, the furthest being by Davis's Ford. The artillery, with the exception of Walton's battalion, has already been located between Cub Run and Stone Bridge. The cavalry has fallen back a little and they are now building stables and houses near Centreville. Gen. Stuart will remain in the advance. Longstreet's division will, if I am correctly informed, occupy the advanced position, and will remain near where it is at present. The artilleryists, detailed to man the guns in the batteries, will also remain by the fortifications. In case of an attack by the Yankees, it will take about two hours to get the main strength of the army across Bull Run. Information of an approach would be given at least two hours before an enemy could come up, and in that time we could be well prepared to resist any force that can be brought up. That is about the situation of affairs for the winter, and it remains to be seen whether our men are to have an opportunity of a brush with the Yankees, or whether they will be allowed to enjoy their new houses in quietness. When I say all are ready for an attack, I express but feebly the feeling which pervades the army.

Cor. Richmond Dispatch.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

The Yankee Cruisers.—We learn that on night before last the light-ship "Frying Pan Shoals," anchored not far from Fort Caswell—indeed under the guns of that work—was set on fire and burned as far as she could before she was sunk by the shot from the Fort. The Light ship was anchored at the point she occupied with the view of being sunk at any time when an attack might be made, so that in fact her premature sinking does not involve any very great loss. It is said that a corporal and four men of the twentieth regiment N. C. Troops (10th volunteers,) are since missing, and of course a good deal of anxiety is felt as to their fate.

Yesterday, while the steamer Mariner was engaged in sinking certain cribs at or near New Inlet, ten shot and shell were fired upon her by the Lincoln blockaders. None of their projectiles came within half a mile of her.

P. S.—Since writing the above, we are reliably informed that the pickets reported to be missing above, have all returned to Fort Caswell.

Wilmington Journal, 1st.

FORT FISHER, Dec. 30th, 1861.

Messrs. Fulton & Price: Sirs: For several days past two U. S. vessels have been off New Inlet Bar,—one a steamer, (supposed to be the Monticello,) the other a barque. These vessels for two nights have shown a light in their rigging. This has not been the case heretofore, and we suppose it is for the purpose of directing contrabands to their vessels.

Three negroes escaped from this point last night, and are now no doubt in the hands of the Yankees. Yours, H.

War News.—The scouts of the Seventeenth Regiment visited Rockville on Sunday last and discovered two of the enemy's gunboats near by but there were no Lincolnites in the village. A report has reached this city that an exchange of shots took place on Sunday last near White Point between a section of the Washington Artillery, under Lieut. Salvo, and a Yankee gunboat.

Char. Courier, 31st.

The Federals below New Orleans.—NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31.—Private dispatches received here, state that twenty-two Federal vessels were landing troops at Ship Island, on Sunday and Monday.

Another dispatch was received on yesterday stating that the Federals had landed troops at Biloxi; and it was believed that Federal troops had also been landed at Mississippi city, opposite to Ship Island.

The people on the Islands in that section were much excited, and are not provided with suitable means to resist the Federal invaders.

Biloxi is about 100 miles from Mobile and 85 from New Orleans.

Skirmish in Kentucky—Federals Repulsed.—NASHVILLE, Dec. 30.—A special dispatch to the Louisville Courier, from Hopkinsville, states that Colonel Forrest's cavalry, about 300 strong, and the Federal cavalry with about the same number, met at Sacramento, on Green river, on Saturday last, where a skirmish ensued. About fifty Federals were killed, wounded and taken prisoners. Our loss was Captain H. Clay Merriwether, of Louisville, and one private killed and one private wounded. The enemy fled in great confusion.

No forward movement of the enemy in Kentucky.—NASHVILLE, Dec. 30.—It is reported here that the Louisville Journal has announced that there will be no forward movement on Bowling Green or Green river until Lincoln's position on the slavery question is satisfactorily defined.

A gentleman who has just arrived here, and who left Louisville on Christmas day, says that pilots cannot be obtained for the Federal gunboats which were destined to go down the Mississippi river. They say that they are afraid of the submarine batteries placed at different points in the river.

Getting tired of the War.—RICHMOND, Dec. 31.—A gentleman just from Baltimore says that the people there, as well as at the North generally, are getting very tired of the war. Those only favor its continuance who are contractors under the government. Gold at New York is at a premium of six per cent. The banks have generally suspended.

Reported Surrender of Messrs. Mason and Slidell.—The following telegram was received in this city yesterday from a reliable source:

"CENTREVILLE, Dec. 31.—Seward has surrendered Mason and Slidell."

We ascertained last night that no official confirmation of this report had been received, though it is more likely to be true than otherwise. The abolition administration, having vastly more to attend to on this side of the Atlantic than it can manage, will not hesitate to kiss the paw of the British Lion, if by so doing it can avert the blow which threatens to demolish its own polluted carcase.—*Richmond Dispatch, 1st.*

Bridges Rebuilt.—RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 31st, 1861.—The running of passenger and freight trains over the East Tennessee and Georgia Rail Roads has been resumed, the bridges having been rebuilt.

Explosion of a Powder Mill.—NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 29.—Last night the Powder Mill opposite this city exploded. All the powder, except about 1,000 pounds, was removed on yesterday. The stock of saltpetre and brimstone was in another building, and was saved. Another mill will go into operation in a few days, and the loss of the mill will not affect the Government supply.

Fire at Washington City.—The extensive Government stables at Washington were destroyed by fire on the 26th inst. Nearly *two hundred* horses were consumed. Many of them partially burned were shot. Loss heavy.

Fire in Nashville—Immense Government Loss.—A gentleman from Chattanooga brings the news that the Confederate Commissary's store house in Nashville was consumed by an incendiary fire on Monday night, and that the loss is perhaps $2,000,000.—*Charleston Courier.*

Hiring of Negroes in Petersburg.—PETERSBURG, Dec. 31.—The hiring of negroes has been progressing all day. Good cooks and servant maids bring about the same rates as last year. Negro men and boys hire at prices much less than formerly.

Negro hiring is going on at the market. Prices are somewhat lower than this time last year—the falling off being about 33⅓ per cent. on laborers. House servants are nearly as high as last year.

Wilmington Journal, 1st.

More Yankee Prisoners.—176 more yankee prisoners arrived last Tuesday night. There are now about 800 here.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

The "On to Richmond" Revived.—The North is pushing McClellan to a fight. The "on to Richmond" cry is revived. The New York World, in an article on the war, says:

The credit of the Government is sinking. The people are becoming desperate—ready for anything for relief from the crushing suspense and horrible burden of an immovable army and a war, at once the most costly, and the least profitable known in the history of civilized communities. All manner of factions will arise. Abolition fanatics—Red Republican furies—Secession conspirators will grow potent in the unwholesome atmosphere of a war conducted by imbeciles for the benefit of contractors. It will not do to wait, and wait, any longer—now or never.

A New Invention—We were shown yesterday a new rifle, the invention of a young Virginian from Charlotte county, which, judging from a casual inspection, will prove a formidable weapon in safe hands. It is breech loading, and in general appearance very much resembles Maynard's, but in detail is entirely dissimilar from any of that class of rifles now in use. The cartridge is made in a brass tube or cylinder closely fitting the bore, which connects with the nipple by a small aperture. The breech plate is set in a brass lever, which raises it from the barrel, and shuts over the hammer when the cartridge is placed in position. The lever also presses out the old cylinder after its contents have been discharged. The cylinders are uninjured by the explosion, and can be used over and over again for any number of shots.

The advantages of the patent are several. It can be loaded more easily and quickly than the ordinary breech-loading rifle; the barrel is completely protected by the tube to prevent its being clogged by lead; the motions of loading are reduced in number, and every soldier can make his own cartridge without difficulty. In all respects of shooting, this rifle will equal any small arm in the service, although extremely simple in its mechanism. Being comparatively light, (weighing only six pounds,) and being stocked like the ordinary brass heel-plate American rifle, it can be used with great facility in rapid and snap shooting, and would be a superior weapon for the cavalry service. The inventor, Mr. Thos. N. Read, is a volunteer from Charlotte county, but has been detailed into the Ordnance Department to assist in filling a Government contract for his rifle, which we learn has been awarded to a manufactory in this city. The whole consists of but ten pieces, and the rifle can be manufactured for less than ten dollars.

Richmond Dispatch, 1st inst.

A RICH STORY.—The Concord Flag publishes the following extract from a letter from one of the Cabarrus volunteers now in Virginia. We fear he has been taking a few lessons from the yankees, who are constantly achieving prodigies—*upon paper.* Referring to the battle of Drainsville, he says:—

"On the 20th I was on picket. There was a hard and bloody battle fought within one mile of my post. We had sent out a foraging party consisting of 3,000 infantry, 4 pieces of artillery and 5 to 600 cavalry. The Yankees had selected their ground, planted their cannon and awaited in ambush the approach of our men; the enemy's force consisted of 10,000 infantry, 50 pieces of artillery, and 1000 Cavalry. We discovered them in time to form our lines. The battle lasted ¾ of an hour and was hot and heavy from beginning to end. Both parties retreated from the field—ours to get a new position, not because they were whipped. We lost 35 killed, 90 wounded, and one prisoner; we do not know the loss of the enemy, but as near as we can tell they lost 1000 killed, 1500 to 2000 wounded, and one prisoner; so you see it was one of the bloodiest battles fought though very short."

SICKNESS AMONG THE YANKEES AT PORT ROYAL.—The New York papers contain long letters from Port Royal. In one of these, dated Dec. 14, it is stated that—

"Ninety-eight soldiers have died since the expedition left Annapolis, October 21; eighty four since it landed at Port Royal, November 7. The whole number of sick from its arrival to the end of November, exclusive of the Eighth Michigan, was 4,388. Of this number there remained at the end of that month 634 requiring hospital treatment. The Eighth Michigan, not included in the above, has suffered more than any other regiment, and would swell the total of sick to nearly 5,000. The returns for December are not made up. The fatal diseases have been, with the exception of small pox and typhoid fever, almost entirely those incident to the climate, and caused in this climate by over work and exposure, especially in the water. These diseases are congestive and remittent fever, acute dysentery, and malarious pneumonia, all of the most malignant and dangerous type. Six cases of small pox have resulted fatally. Eighteen cases are now in hospital. The sudden change of the weather and fall in the temperature, December 3, was followed by instant increase in the number of deaths. That night three men were literally frozen to death. The almost equally sudden change of last Wednesday night brought with it great increase of suffering to all the sick, and two other men ill with the congestive fever, who would otherwise have recovered, were killed with the cold. I have for these statements the authority of one of the ablest surgeons attached to the division.

DIED,

In the "Post Hospital," Washington, N. C., on the 19th Dec. 1861, Private E. F. PITMAN, in the 19th year of his age. The deceased was a member of Capt. C. Godwin's Company, 31st Regiment North Carolina Troops. He was a good soldier, a general favorite in the Company to which he belonged, and his death has thrown a deep gloom over the spirits of his late companions in arms—his gentle manners, his warm affections, his devoted friendship, his scrupulous sense of honor, all combined to make him the gentleman and soldier. Fort Hill, N. C., Dec. 19, 1861.

Wilmington Journal please copy.

At Roanoke Island, on the 18th inst., Private RANDAL MUSSELWHITE, of Capt. C. Godwin's Company, 31st Regiment N. C. Troops, in the 22d year of his age. The deceased was the third Musselwhite who died while defending the South. He was of those who prefer an honorable death to life under the rule of a tyrant.

In Wilmington, on the morning of the 30th ult., EDWARD SWIFT, son of Dr. and Mrs. A. J. DeRosset, aged 17 years and 10 months.

At Floral College, on Tuesday morning last, after about a week's illness of pneumonia, the Rev. FREDERICK K. NASH, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at that place, and an influential and efficient Minister of that denomination. He had only but a few days before returned from the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church at Augusta, to which he was a Delegate from the Presbytery of Fayetteville.

In this vicinity, on the 25th ult., Mr. JAMES McPHERSON, son of Mr. John McPherson, aged about 30 years.

In Lexington, on Monday morning the 16th Dec'r 1861, of Pneumonia, NINA LAVINIA, infant daughter of Eli and Catharine Penry, aged 17 months and 3 days.

Nina "came awhile on earth to smile,
Then sweetly passed away,
Like early flowers in summer hours,
That blossom in May."

Though "over her little grave in gloom
We drop a burning tear,"
Nina's "blest and is at rest
While we are mourners here." H****.

In Wake county, on the 24th ult., Mr. HUDSON YEARBY, aged 90 years. Also, on the 16th ult., Mrs. FRANCES HARRISON, in the 76th year of her age.

MARY JANE STACY, daughter of the late Daniel McIver of Anson Co., N. C., and consort of Rev. Jesse Stacy, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Monroe, Ga., on the 18th inst., in her 20th year.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Jan'y 3.

Beef, on hoof 6½ to 7½. Beeswax 18 to 20. Bacon, new hog round 20, hams 21. Flour [illegible]. Lard 20 to 21. Molasses, Cuba 60 to 65, N. O. 75 in bbls. Nails $10. Peas [illegible]. Rice 4 to 4½. Sugar, brown yellow 10 to 15, white 16 to 17—hhds. [illegible]. Salt, home made $4. Tallow 13 to 14. Whiskey 1 60 to 1 65.

...ne Charleston Courier.

...HE GENERAL OFFICERS IN THE ...ES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

...e following interesting statistics of the Confederate Army organization are due to one of the Richmond correspondents of the Courier. In the list of Brigadier-Generals in the Provisional Army, the regular order of appointment is perhaps not always observed, but we believe the list is otherwise correct. The dates of graduation from West Point are taken from Gardner's Dictionary of the United States Army:

GENERALS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

1. Samuel Cooper, Va., Adjutant-General.
2 Albert S Johnston, Texas, Commanding in Ky.
3 Joseph E Johnston, Va., commanding Northern Va.
4 Robert E Lee, Va., commanding South Atlantic Coast.
5 P G T Beauregard, Lou., commanding Army of Potomac.

MAJOR-GENERALS IN THE PROVISIONAL ARMY.

1 *David E Twiggs, Georgia, resigned.
2 Leonidas Polk, Lou., commanding at Memphis.
3 Braxton Bragg, Lou., commanding at Pensacola.
4 Earl Van Dorn, Miss., Army of Potomac.
5 Gustavus W Smith, Ken., army of Potomac.
6 Theophilus H Holmes, N C, Army of Potomac.
7 William J Hardee, Georgia, Missouri.
8 Benjamin Huger, S C, commanding at Norfolk.
9 James Longstreet, Ala, Army of Potomac.
10 John B Magruder, Va, commanding at Yorktown.
11 Thomas J Jackson, Va, commanding Northwestern Virginia.
12 Mansfield Lovell, Va, commanding Coast of Lou.
13 Edmund Kirby Smith, Florida, Army of Potomac.
14 George B Crittenden, Ken, commanding East Tenn.

BRIGADIER GENERALS IN THE PROVISIONAL ARMY.

1 Milledge L Bonham, S C, Army of Potomac.
2 John B Floyd, Va, commanding Army Kanawha.
3 Henry A Wise, Va, waiting Orders.
4 Ben McCulloch, Texas, Missouri.
5 *Henry R Jackson, Geo, resigned.
6 *Robert S Garnett, Va, killed in action.
7 *William H T Walker, Geo, resigned.
8 *Barnard E Bee, S C, killed in action.
9 Alexander R Lawton, Geo, commanding Coast of Georgia.
10 Gideon J Pillow, Tenn, Kentucky.
11 Samuel R Anderson, Tenn, Kentucky.
12 Daniel S Donelson, Tenn, Coast of South Carolina.
13 David R Jones, S Ca, Army of Potomac.
14 Jones M Withers, Ala, commanding Coast of Ala.
15 John C Pemberton, Va, Coast of South Carolina.
16 Richard S Ewell, Va, Army of Potomac.
17 John H Winder, Maryland, Richmond.
18 Jubal A Early, Va, Army of Potomac.
19 *Thomas B Flournoy, Ark, died in Arkansas.
20 Samuel Jones, Va, Army of Potomac.
21 Arnold Elzey, Maryland, Army of Potomac.
22 Daniel H Hill, N. C, Army of Potomac.
23 Henry H Sibley, Louisiana, Texas Frontier.
24 William H C Whiting, Georgia, Army of Potomac.
25 William W Loring, North Carolina, Western Va.
26 Richard H Anderson, South Carolina, Pensacola.
27 Albert Pike, Arkansas, Indian Commissioner.
28 *Thomas T Fauntleroy, Virginia, resigned.
29 Robert Toombs, Georgia, Army of Potomac.
30 Daniel Ruggles, Virginia, Louisiana.
31 Charles Clark, Mississippi, Army of Potomac.
32 Roswell S Ripley, South Carolina, Coast of S C.
33 Isaac R Trimble, Maryland, Army of Potomac.
34 *John B Grayson, Kentucky, died in Florida.
35 Paul O Hebert, Louisiana, Coast of Texas.
36 Richard C Gatlin, North Carolina, Commanding Coast of North Carolina.
37 Felix K Zollicoffer, Tennessee, Eastern Kentucky.
38 Benjamin F Cheatham, Tennessee, Kentucky.
39 Joseph R Anderson, Virginia, Coast North Carolina.
40 Simon B. Buckner, Kentucky, Kentucky.
41 Leroy Pope Walker, Alabama, Alabama.
42 Albert G Blanchard, Louisiana, Norfolk.
43 Gabriel J Rains, North Carolina, Yorktown.
44 J E B Stuart, Virginia, Army of Potomac.
45 Lafayette McLaws, Georgia, Yorktown.
46 Thomas F Drayton, South Carolina, Coast of South Carolina.
47 Thomas C Hindman, Arkansas, Kentucky.
48 Adley H Gladden, Louisiana, Pensacola.
49 John Porter McCown, Tennessee, Kentucky.
50 Lloyd Tilghman, Kentucky, Kentucky.
51 Nathan G Evans, S C, Coast of S C.
52 Cadmus M Wilcox, Tennessee, Army of Potomac.
53 *Philip St George Cocke, Virginia, died in Va.
54 R E Rhodes, Alabama, Army of Potomac.
55 Richard Taylor, Louisiana, Army of Potomac.
56 Louis T Wigfall, Texas, Army of Potomac.
57 James H Trapier, S C, Coast of Florida.
58 Samuel G French, Mississippi, Army of Potomac.
59 William H Carroll, Tennessee, East Tennessee.
60 Hugh W Mercer, Georgia, ————.
61 Humphrey Marshall, Kentucky, Kentucky.
62 John C Breckinridge, Kentucky, Kentucky.
63 Richard Griffith, Mississippi, Army of Potomac.
64 Alexander P Stewart, Kentucky, Kentucky.
65 William Montgomery Gardner, Ga, on furlough.
66 Richard B Garnett, Virginia, Army of Potomac.
67 William Mahone, Virginia, Norfolk.
68 L O'Brian Branch, North Carolina, coast of N C.
69 Marcy Gregg, South Carolina, coast of S C.

Those having an * affixed are dead, or have resigned, since the commencement of the war.

THE WEST POINT GENERALS.

The following Confederate Generals are graduates of West Point—the date of their graduation being prefixed:

Class of 1815—Samuel Cooper.
Class of 1820—John H Winder.
Class of 1822—Isaac R Trimble.
Class of 1825—Daniel S Donelson, Benjamin Huger.
Class of 1826—Albert S Johnston, John B Grayson.
Class of 1827—Leonidas Polk, Gabriel J Rains.
Class of 1828—Thomas F Drayton, Hugh W Mercer.
Class of 1829—Joseph E Johnston, Robert E Lee, Theophilus H Holmes, Albert G Blanchard.
Class of 1830—John B Magruder.
Class of 1832—George B Crittenden, P St George Cocke, Humphrey Marshall, Richard C Gatlin.
Class of 1833—Daniel Ruggles
Class of 1835—Jones M. Withers
Class of 1836—Joseph R Anderson, Lloyd Tilghman
Class of 1837—Braxton Bragg, Wm H T Walker, John C Pemberton, Arnold Elzey, Henry H Sibley, Jubal A Early
Class of 1838—Wm J Hardee, James H Trapier
Class of 1839—Alex R Lawton, John P McCown
Class of 1840—Richard S Ewell, Paul O Herbert, Richard B Garnett
Class of 1841—Robert S Garnett, Samuel Jones
Class of 1842—Earl Van Dorn, Gustavus W Smith, Mansfield Lovell James Longstreet, Daniel H Hill, Richard H Anderson, Lafayette McLaws, Alex P Stewart
Class of 1843—Roswell S Ripley, Samuel G French
Class of 1844—Simon B Buckner
Class of 1845—E Kirby Smith, Barnard E Bee, Wm H C Whiting
Class of 1846—Thomas J Jackson, Cadmus M Wilcox, David R Jones, Wm M Gardner
Class of 1848—Nathan G Evans
Class of 1854—J E B Stuart

GENERALS WHO WERE NOT GRADUATES AT WEST POINT.

The following Generals were appointed to the old United States Army, without passing through the West Point Academy:—David E. Twiggs, appointed in 1812, Wm. W. Loring, in 1836; Thos. T. Fauntleroy, in 1836.

The following Generals first saw service in the Mexican war:—M. L. Bonham, Henry R. Jackson, Gideon J. Pillow, Samuel R. Anderson, Chas. Clark, Thos. C. Hindman, John C. Breckinridge, Benj. F. Cheatham, Richard Griffith, Albert Pike, Adley H. Gladden, Maxcy Gregg.

The following Generals participated in the Texan wars and the wars with Mexico:—Ben. McCulloch, Louis T. Wigfall.

The following Generals saw no military service previous to the present war:—John B. Floyd, Henry A. Wise, Robert Toombs, Richard Taylor, Thos. B. Flournoy, L. Pope Walker, F. K. Zollicoffer, William Mahone, L. O'B. Branch, William H. Carroll, R. E. Rodes. Some, however, received military educations at State institutions.

Virginia has 16 Generals in the Confederate Armies; South Carolina 9; Louisiana 8; Georgia 7; Tennessee 8; North Carolina 6; Kentucky 7; Maryland 4; Alabama 4; Mississippi 4; Texas 3; Arkansas 2; Florida 1; Missouri none.

The following were born at the North, though previous to the present war they were citizens of Southern States:—General Cooper, born in New York; Ripley, in Ohio; Pemberton, in Pennsylvania; Whiting, in Massachusetts; Pike, in Massachusetts; Ruggles, in Massachusetts; Blanchard, in Massachusetts; French, in New Jersey.

The following Confederate Generals are South Carolinians, viz:—Huger, Bonham, Bee (dead), D. R. Jones, Ripley, R. H. Anderson, Drayton, Evans, Trapier and Gregg, and the following are natives of South Carolina, though citizens of other States, viz:—Longstreet, of Alabama; Lawton, of Georgia; Donelson, of Tennessee; Withers, of Alabama; Hill, of North Carolina; Gladden, of Louisiana; and Wigfall, of Texas.

The Confederate Tax Bill.—In the tax bill enacted by the Confederate States Congress there is a clause placing a tax upon "all interest bearing bonds." We learn that, according to the construction of the law given by Secretary Memminger, the tax-payer will not be permitted to deduct his liabilities from the amount of money due him, although he may be, in fact, in arrears.

Thus, if his liabilities amount to $100,000, and he holds "interest bearing bonds" to the amount of $50,000, he has to pay a tax upon the $50,000, when, in reality, he is worth nothing. Again, A has purchased a farm at forty thousand dollars, and sold his own for thirty thousand. He is in possession of the forty thousand dollar farm, and has to pay a land tax thereon; at the same time he holds the bonds "interest bearing" for the thirty thousand dollar farm, because the "stay law" prevents their execution. He is, therefore, required to pay a tax upon the thirty thousand dollars, and also upon the forty thousand dollar farms. Thus paying a tax upon seventy thousand dollars, when in reality he holds only forty thousand dollars worth of property. His bonds are fastened upon him, and he cannot collect them. Again, B holds A's bonds for the forty thousand dollar farm; B must, therefore, pay a tax upon these bonds. Therefore, the land purchased by A from B is paying a double tax; so is the land sold by A to C; for A pays a tax on C's bonds for thirty thousand dollars, and C pays on the land in kind. Such a law, or the construction of it, is certainly wanting in uniformity and justice.

Richmond Examiner.

Counterfeit Confederate Bills.—The Savannah Republican says two Confederate notes were rejected at the State bank within the last few days as counterfeit—one a $5 and the other a $10 bill. The signatures T. Ellett for Register, and H. H. Goodloe for Treasurer, when compared with the genuine, are at once discoverable. The former, though approximating the genuine signature, is not in that almost copperplate neatness of Mr. Ellett's; besides, the initials T. and E. are connected by the forger, while the original is never seen without a period after T. (as here printed,) and entirely isolated from Ellett. Mr. Goodloe's signature is a free running hand—the forger poorly imitates the initials and bunglingly cramps the name Goodloe. The forgery of both bills was evidently done by the same person. Extreme caution in examining the signatures, and particularly these two names, is necessary, when handling Treasury notes.

The East Tennesseans.—The Nashville Banner publishes a letter from Judge Gaut, one of the Tennessee Unionists, which concludes with the following gratifying account of affairs in that region:

"But I confess to you, with regret and mortification, that I, as well as tens of thousands of others, was cheated and deceived in the Federal Administration, as to their real and true intentions and designs. And I now believe and unhesitatingly declare that it is the duty as well as the interest of every man in the slave States to resist Lincoln and the North, with all his *means, influence, heart* and *strength*. In other words, that there be no divisions whatever, *but that we stand together as one in the South to resist the North, their invasions and aggressions.* And such has been the effect of Lincoln's message upon the people of Bradley. Those who have heretofore been called Union men have gone clear over, and have commeneed volunteering, and, during the week past, I am informed that seven new volunteer companies have been made up, and more will be made up the ensuing week. It looks now like but few indeed will be left at home. I was at Athens last week, and the message of Lincoln had changed every man with whom I conversed, and all expressed themselves decidedly on the side of the South."

A row in the Kentucky Federal camp.—The Louisville Courier, of the 27th, says:

We learn that there is considerable trouble among the Kentucky regiments in the Federal army, and that much anxiety exists among the Yankees as to what will be the result. The message of Lincoln and the report of Cameron have caused such universal dissatisfaction as to quite demoralize those companies which are composed of a fair proportion of men of ordinary intelligence. In Col. Curran Pope's regiment, as we are informed upon authority that we can vouch for, there has been an open mutiny.

On reading Cameron's report, some two hundred of his men at once threw down their arms, declaring that they would not fight if that was the feast to which they had been invited. They were arrested, and under threats and entreaties a few were induced to go into the ranks again. The bulk, however, persisted in their course, and on being threatened with the utmost rigor of the military law, they still bid defiance and declared they would rather die than fight for a party that proposed to plaee arms in the hands of slaves with which to murder their masters and innocent women and children. The officers of the Federal army evidently place no reliance on their Kentucky volunteers.

Col. Jim Jackson, who had been bought by Lincoln at a high figure, and paid for in hard cash, had gone on to Washington to see about matters, swearing that he could not stomach everything, and that unless Cameron's policy was disavowed by the administration, he would throw up his commission.

Re-enlisted.—Capt. Dverle's fine company from Roanoke county, Va., passed through Lynchburg Sunday evening en route for home, having been granted forty days' furlough. The company, to a man, have re-enlisted for the war, thus showing their determination to stand by the flag of the South until it shall wave over a people recognized as free and independent by all the world.

Plenty of Powder.—Contrary to general expectation, we are glad to learn that the Confederate government has been able to make ample arrangements for a full supply of powder for the war. Maj. Rains who has charge of the manufacture of powder for the government, and who is superintending the erection of powder mills at Augusta, Ga., says that the government has an ample supply of sulphur for that purpose for years.

Raleigh Standard.

Sale of Negroes.—The following sale of negroes took place in this city yesterday. The sale was conducted by J. J. Moore, Auctioneer, and considering the times, the prices realized were very good:

Betty, 65 years old, $300; Ida, 60 years old, $400; Caroline, 11 years old, $475; Lemuel, 32 years old, $550; Louisa, 18 years old, 660; Lizzie, 17 years old, $535; Wily, 80 years old, $1.

Norfolk Day Book, 3d.

Dinner to the 14th North Carolina Regiment.—The dinnner given on the Lawn to the 14th N. Carolina Regiment, Col. Clarke, yesterday afternoon, was really a grand affair. Everything to please the palate was spread in great abundance before the soldiers—turkeys, hams, beef, chickens, ducks, celery and every variety of meat and vegetables, with innumerable dishes of delicacies, such as cake, jelly, &c. A few minutes after 3 o'clock, the regiment marched in beautiful order upon the Lawn, whence, after stacking arms, the men proceeded into the capacious building and took their places at the table. On behalf of the ladies, Major Lyon welcomed the regiment to the entertainment, in a few well timed and appropriate remarks, and invited them to "charge" upon the supplies provided for them.

Col. Clarke responded in eloquent and happy terms, and his remarks were received with the highest approval by all who listened to him. We are confident that the repast was such as to remind the gallant soldiers of their New Year's dinners at home, and we are confident too that the kind ladies who so freely provided for them, received the highest measure of praise and thanks from the heart of each one who partook of the dinner.

Much that was prepared for them could not be brought in on account of the crowded condition of the tables. We are glad to state that the superfluity will be judiciously distributed among the poor of the city and in other charitable ways.

All honor to the noble women of our city, whose hearts are ever in a good cause and whose minds are ever occupied as to how they can best advance the interests of all.—*Pet. Express 2d.*

Coal—Deep River Coal.—We are gratified to find that several wagon loads of this most excellent coal, have been brought to this town during the past week. It makes a most beautiful and agreeable fire. There is no longer any doubt about the immense quantity, quality and value of this coal. The loads brought here are from the Taylor lands, on this side of Deep River. It is very rich and beautiful. The attention of the surrounding and up country should be called to this. If the value of this coal is once tested, all the parlors within 100 miles will soon be warmed with it, and all the Blacksmiths will use it. They will find it economy to do so.

These Coal Fields on Deep River contain a deposite of more annual yield and value to North Carolina, and the Southern Confederacy, than half the whole of the cotton fields. They are susceptible of making North Carolina *the* State of the Confederacy.

Could our State authorities take a true and practical view of what ought to be done, to bring this coal into market to be used, there would be no further hesitation or delay in doing it *effectually*.

When the immense annual value to the general wealth of the State, which would be secured by the opening of these coal mines, and the opening of such a field of profitable labor to thousands and thousands of honest laborers, is properly considered, it ought to induce the Convention, at the earliest day possible, to provide the proper means to transport this coal in every direction. The million or millions necessary to this is no item compared to the tens or hundreds of millions of profitable results that would certainly follow to the State. In short, nature has deposited under our feet hundreds of millions of real treasure, to be raised comparatively for a trifle, and yet from some most remarkable cause, we refuse to stretch forth our hands and take it up.—*Greens. Patriot.*

Copper Works in the South.—"We learn," says the Richmond Examiner, "that parties are now engaged in establishing a large copper foundry and rolling mill at Cleaveland, Tennessee. By February next they expect to have the machinery in complete running order and will from that time forth be able to supply in such quantities as may be desired, copper work in any of its various forms. As this is the first effort made in the South to produce our own wrought copper, for which there are innumerable uses—among others that of supplying bolts and sheathing for ships—our readers will perceive the vast importance of the enterprise."

The copper mines in Guilford during the twelve months next preceding the commencement of the war, sent to Baltimore some two hundred thousand dollars worth of copper ore. The money received for this ore for one year in Guilford was not less than that sum.

It is said that the smelters in Baltimore received to their share fully as much, and we are assured that the only reason why this valuable ore was not smelted in Guilford, is that the coal could not be procured wherewith to do the work.—*Ib.*

A New Branch of Business.—A few weeks since we alluded to some ground-pea oil made by Mr. Nixon, which we have been trying on our machinery, and which we found to answer all the purposes of a lubricating fluid as well as any oil we had been using, being equal for light machinery to sperm oil, and it would no doubt be just as pleasant a table oil as that made from the olive.

We noticed this morning at the establishment of Messrs. T. C. & B. G. Worth on the wharf, arrangements in progress and nearly completed for going into the business pretty extensively, in the shape of sheller, rollers for breaking up the peas, hydraulic press for squeezing the oil out, and a steam engine to operate the whole affair. We trust that the Messrs. Worth may find a fair reward for their enterprise in supplying a desideratum so much needed as oil for machinery. The oil made by Mr. Nixon is of such a quality as to leave no doubt of its value, and render it no longer an experiment.—*Wil. Journal.*

Patents.—Among the patents issued by the Confederate government we find the following to citizens of North Carolina: Henry Domler, Wilmington, N. C., Military Caps; Frederick J. Gardner, Newbern, N. C., Cartridges; J. L. Jones, Tally-Ho, Carriage Wheels; T. W. Moore, Person county, Ploughs; Jas. P. Rankin, Marion, breach-loading Gun.

We had the pleasure yesterday of seeing the State Salt Commissioner, Dr. J. M. Worth, who was down here, we presume upon business connected with his official duties. We have no doubt the Doctor will do all that intelligence and energy can do to meet the public wants.

Wilmington Journal.

Negro Hiring.—In this City on hiring day, men and boys hired for 25 to 40 per cent. lower than last year. Good cooks and house servants maintained former prices.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Found Dead.—A man by the name of John Dawson, a shoe maker by trade, was found dead in the South-eastern corner of Guilford county on Sunday, December 29. Intemperance and exposure assigned as the causes of his death.

Greensboro' Patriot.

Domestic Coverlets.—We were shown the other day, in the Commissary's office in this place, forty beautiful and warm coverlets, which Capt. Sloan had purchased for the army, of Mr. Wm. Spencer, of Randolph, N. C., for which was paid one hundred and sixty dollars. This shows what may be done by one family, when the will, the industry, and the enterprise are on hand.—*Ib.*

At latest dates there were 5,500 sick soldiers in the Federal hospitals in St. Louis, principally with black measles.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. EDITORS—DEAR SIRS: The President of the Ashpole Soldiers' Aid Society of Robeson Co., N. C., takes pleasure in acknowledging the following contributions which have been forwarded principally to the "Scotch Greys," at Fort Caswell: Miss Isabella McCallum 2 prs socks; Miss Sallie Leitch 2 blankets; Mrs Dougald McCormic 2 blankets; Miss Mary Baker 6 prs socks; Mrs Capt Baker 2 blankets, 2 neck comforts, 2 towels, 2 pillows, 1 pr sheets; Miss Sarah Leitch 1 blanket, 2 prs socks; Miss Effie Leitch 1 blanket, 2 prs socks; Mrs William McLean, 2 blankets, 1 pr socks; Mrs Dougald McCallum 3 blankets, 4 prs pants, 1 coat, 4 prs drawers, 5 shirts, 6 prs socks; Mrs John McCallum, Sr., 7 blankets, 9 prs pants, 4 flannel shirts, 4 prs flannel drawers, 8 prs cotton drawers, 1 cotton shirt, 2 fatigue jackets, 1 vest, 22 prs socks, 6 neck comforts, 2 towels, 1 pr gloves, 1 pr leggings; Mrs Sion Alford 2 prs blankets, 4 prs flannel drawers, 5 flannel shirts, 18 prs socks, 3 towels, 4 neck comforts; Mrs John McCallum, Jr, 1 pr pants, 3 prs socks; Mrs W A McLean 1 blanket; Miss Sallie E McLean 2 prs socks; Mrs Nathaniel McNair 2 blankets, 3 prs pants, 6 prs socks; Mrs Alex McLean 1 pr blankets; Miss Mary E McKellar 1 pr blankets; Miss Christian Paul 1 pr pants; Miss Tabitha Paul 1 pr socks; Mrs James D Bridgers 1 pr pants, 1 pr socks; Miss S C Bridgers 1 pr blankets, 5 prs socks, 1 coat; Miss Jane Bridgers 2 prs socks; Mrs Robert Graham 6 blankets, 1 coverlet, 1 mattress, 1 pillow, 5 flannel shirts, 3 cotton shirts, 5 prs drawers, 3 prs pants, 1 ves , 2 towels; Miss S A Graham 1 quilt, 4 prs socks; Miss Mag Graham 2 neck comforts, 4 prs socks; Mrs David Townsend 1 coverlet, 1 pr socks; Mrs Dr Barnes 1 pr pants, 2 shirts, 2 pr drawers, 1 blanket, 4 prs socks; Miss Victoria Alford 2 prs socks; Miss Ann Alford 2 prs socks; Miss Dou Alford 2 prs socks; Miss Dian Alford 1 pr flannel drawers, 5 prs socks; Mrs Barbara Alford 1 blanket, 2 pr socks; Mrs William Bracy 1 flannel shirt, 1pr flannel drawers, 2 cotton shirts, 1 pr pants, 1 coat, 8 prs socks, 1 pr blankets, 2 towels, 1 pillow; Mrs Susan McGirt 2 blankets, 2 flannel shirts, 2 prs flannel drawers, 6 cotton shirts, 2 prs cotton drawers, 3 prs pants, 2 coats, 6 prs socks, 2 towels, 2 pillows; Miss S A McLean 1 pr pants, 3 prs socks; Mrs Arch'd McCormic 2 prs socks; Mrs Duncan McCormic 1 coat, 1 pr pants, 1 vest, 1 flannel shirt, 3 cotton shirts, 2 prs socks, 2 towels, 1 blanket, 1 mattress, 1 pillow; Mrs James Campbell 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Miss J A Campbell 1 blanket, 2 prs socks; Miss Caroline Campbell 3 prs socks; Miss Mag McCormic, 1 pair socks; Mrs Dr McCallum 3 prs socks, 1 towel; Mrs Rosana McArthur 2 blankets, 4 flannel shirts, 4 prs flannel drawers, 2 prs pants, 1 coat, 2 prs socks, 2 prs cotton drawers, 1 pr gloves, 1 towel, 1 pillow; Miss Martha Bracy 2 prs gloves; Miss Bettie Bracy 2 prs gloves; Mrs Shered Leggett 2 shirts, 2 pr drawers, 7 prs socks, 2 blankets, 1 quilt, 1 pillow; Miss Christian McArthur 1 coverlet; Mrs Milton McPhaul 1 pillow and slip; Miss M A Blue 1 pillow and slip; Mrs R J Millsaps 2 flannel shirts, 3 cotton shirts, 2 pr pants, 1 pr blankets, 1 towel, 1 pr gloves; Mrs Nelli McCormic 3 shirts, 3 prs drawers, 2 prs pants, 1 vest, 4 prs socks, 1 pr gloves, 2 towels, 1 blanket, 1 pillow; Mrs Mary Stewart 1 pr pants, 3 shirts, 1 vest, 3 prs socks, 1 quilt, 1 coverlet, 1 pillow; Mrs Charity More 1 quilt; Mrs Davis, 1 pr pants, 1 pr socks; Mrs J R Williams 10 shirts, 4 prs drawers, 6 prs pants, 4 vests, 6 prs socks, 2 prs gloves, 2 towels, 2 blankets, 1 quilt, 2 pillows; Miss Mary Phillips 3 prs pants, 4 prs socks, 5 prs gloves 1 blank t, 1 sheet, 2 pillows; Miss Sarah McLean 2 blankets, 1 towel; Miss S A Williams 2 shirts, 2 prs drawers, 5 prs socks; Miss Martha Williams 1 blanket; Mrs John McLean 4 shirts, 2 pr flannel drawers, 2 prs cotton drawers, 2 prs pants, 1 vest, 1 coat, 2 prs socks; Mrs Robert McLean 1 blanket, 1 quilt, 1 towel; Miss M McLean 1 blank t; Miss E Mc Lean 13 prs socks, 1 neck comfort; Miss Hattie McLean 9 prs socks; Miss Mollie McLean 9 prs socks; Miss Kate McHaul 7 prs socks, 1 pr gloves; Mrs John McNair 10 shirts, 1 pr pants, 2 prs drawers, 7 prs socks, 4 towels, 9 handk'fs, 1 pr blankets, 1 mattress, 1 pr sheets, 1 pillow and 2 slips; Mrs Rob't McKenzie 4 shirts, 2 prs flannel drawers, 2 prs cotton drawers, 4 prs socks, 2 towels, 2 handk'fs, 1 pr blankets, 1 mattress, 1 pillow, 1 sheet, 1 vest; Miss Mary McNair 6 shirts, 4 prs pants, 7 prs socks, 3 prs blankets, 1 comforter; Miss Mary Taylor 1 blanket, 3 prs socks; Mrs. Alex McLeod, 2 prs pants, 6 prs socks, 1 vest, 1 pr blankets

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING. JANUARY 6, 1862.

THE SURRENDER OF MASON AND SLIDELL.—It may be doubted if the world ever saw a more humiliating spectacle than is presented by the United States, in the surrender of Mason and Slidell, after all the gasconade about "humbling the British Lion," and shedding the last drop of blood and spending the last dollar of means, before they would submit to such a surrender. The Secretary of the Navy, Congress, the press and the people were beside themselves with joy over the capture, and out-bragged themselves in vows never to surrender the captives But the first growl of the Lion brought them quaking to their senses; and the United States will henceforth be the object of scorn and contempt to the rest of the world, a fit subject for any indignity that England or any other powerful nation may see fit to offer her. She will as heretofore play the bully towards feeble nations like Mexico, but will scarcely dare to claim even her just rights from England or France. The South has reason to rejoice that no such blot ever settled upon her escutcheon during its connection with her And it is risking nothing to say, that if the South, with its moral and warlike power, had been still associated with the North, the "United States" would never have been so humiliated and degraded.

We shall look for bitter dissensions among the Northern people themselves in consequence of this complete back-out:—especially if, as seems to be understood, the Lion is not appeased by the submission, but, having his blood up, means to settle other accumulated scores. It is not every Northern man that will consent to swallow his wrath and take the back track, when nothing is to be made by it. There must be thousands of men there like Hale in the Senate, who had made up their minds that it was right to seize Mason and Slidell, and that it is disgraceful to give them up. Such men will be indignant at the pusillanimous conduct of the government, and will be apt to show their feelings during this war.

The Richmond Whig says,—

"The demand came—not in the propitiatory form of protest, nor the guarded and courtly language of diplomatic reclamation—but a stern, rude, fierce, threatening and insulting order instantly to undo the act and make reparation for it. Not a moment for reflection—not a word in explanation or excuse—not a thought of compromise, were to be tolerated, but the great Yankee nation were, by command and under menace, required to humble themselves in the eyes of Christendom, with every circumstance of insult and degradation. Pride goeth before a fall, and never in the history of nations or men, did such pride as Wilkes awakened have such a fall as this—from the topmost promontory of exultation to the nethermost abyss of shame. Lucifer only, who with his malignant envy of his betters and his infernal propensity to meddle with what did not belong to him, must have been the first and father of all Yankees, had such a fall For neither him nor them can we feel any pity, and for the sake of the human race, all good men should continually pray that neither may ever rise again."

Since the above was in type the voluminous correspondence has come to hand, consisting of, 1st, A letter from Mr. Seward to U. S. Minister Adams at London, Nov. 30th; 2d, Earl Russell to Lord Lyons, of same date, Nov 30th, which was handed to Mr. Seward and produced, 3d, Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons, Dec. 26th; 4th, Lord Lyons to Mr. Seward, Dec. 27th; 5th, M. Thouvenel, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to M. Mercier, French Minister to the U. S.. Dec. 3d, which was communicated to Mr. Seward; and 6th and last, Mr. Seward's reply, Dec 27th.

In Seward's first letter to Mr. Adams, which he authorises the latter to read to the British Secretary, he has the effrontery to say, that "the life of this insurrection is sustained by the hopes of recognition in Great Britain and France;" and that "it would perish in ninety days, if these hopes should cease." And he threatens England and France by saying, "I have never for a moment believed that such a recognition could take place without producing immediately a war between the United States and all the recognising powers." This is cool, considering that the United States has always made it a principle to follow the established Law of Nations by recognizing any *de facto* government, as Mexico, Texas, &c. In regard to the Mason-Slidell affair, Seward says he prefers that the discussion should take place at Washington, after the English ground is known, and therefore sends no instructions; but he adds, that "Capt. Wilkes acted without any instructions." [It is reported, however, that other Captains had such instructions.]

Lord Russell's letter to Lord Lyons, which the latter was directed to hand to Mr. Seward, recites the incidents of the capture, calling it "an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag, and a violation of international law." And he adds,—

"Her Majesty's Government, bearing in mind the friendly relations which have long subsisted between the U. States and Great Britain, are willing to believe that the U. S officer, who committed the aggression, was not acting in compliance with any authority from his government or that, if he conceived himself to be so authorized, he greatly misunderstood the instructions which he had received. For the government of the U. S. must be fully aware that the British government could not allow such an affront to the national honor to pass without full reparation, and Her Majesty's Government are unwilling to believe that it could be the deliberate intention of the government of the U. S unnecessarily to force into discuss on between the two governments a question of so grave a character, and with regard to which the whole British nation would be sure to entertain such unanimity of feeling.

"Her Majesty's Government trust, therefore, that when this matter shall have been brought under the consideration of the government of the U. S., that government will of its own accord offer to the British Government such redress as alone could satisfy a British nation, namely, the liberation of the four gentlemen, and their delivery to your lordship, in order that they may again be placed under British protection, and a suitable apology for the aggression which has been committed.

"Should these terms not be offered by Mr. Seward, you will propose them to him."

Mr. Seward writes a very long reply, which would fill five or six of our columns. He says that neither Capt. Wilkes nor any other naval officer had any direction or instruction to arrest the four persons named, on board the Trent or any other neutral vessel. But he maintains, at length, that they and their despatches were contraband of war; that Capt. Wilkes might lawfully stop and search the Trent for them, in a proper manner; that having found them, he had a right to capture them; that he did this in the manner recognised by the law of nations. And that, therefore, the British government has no claim for reparation. After maintaining all these points, he gives up the whole case, and creeps out of the difficulty, by a long argument to show, that Capt. Wilkes ought not to have released the Trent, but ought to have brought her in also as a prize! Yet he says "this government cannot censure him for this oversight." And then he discovers, that the surrender of Mason and Slidell is in exact accordance with "the most cherished principles" of the United States! Therefore he decides against his own government, as he says, and "surrenders the case itself." He says he would detain them, if necessary to the safety of the Union; "but the effectual check and waning proportions of the existing insurrection, as well as the comparative unimportance of the captured persons themselves, when dispassionately weighed, happily forbid me from resorting to that defence." [What "effectual check"? What "waning proportions"? How came these persons "comparatively unimportant," over whom the whole north, including its Congress, lately raised such shouts?] Seward then tells Lord Lyons that the surrender is in direct conflict with the claim which Great Britain has heretofore maintained against the United States and other nations, even to war. Yet he "puts behind him all suggestions of this kind," and abruptly closes as follows:—

"The four persons in question are now held in military custody at Fort Warren, in the State of Massachusetts. They will be cheerfully liberated. Your Lordship will please indicate a time and place for receiving them."

Lord Lyons, in reply, briefly states that he will forward Seward's letter to his government, and will without delay confer with Seward personally "on the arrangements to be made for delivering the four gentlemen to me, in order that they again be placed under the protection of the British flag."

It will be observed, that there is not a word in Seward's letter about the "suitable apology" demanded by Earl Russell. And it is generally inferred, even at the North, that this omission, and the threat of war in case of recognition, and the apparent intention of Europe to resent the sinking of the stone fleet in the harbor of Charleston, and the want of cotton, will, all combined, leave the parties as far as ever from a friendly settlement.

But not the least significant of these papers is the letter of M. Thouvenel, who says that the arrest of Mason and Slidell "has produced in France, if not the same emotions as in England, at least extreme astonishment and sensation," an act "so much out of accordance with international law." He argues, briefly but pointedly, that France cannot, for its own sake, permit such an act, which would be in conflict with all its own and the previous principles of the United States, and "extremely annoying" to France. He says that "Lord Lyons is already instructed to present the demand for satisfaction," and that a refusal will "provoke a rupture with Great Britain."

The response of Mr. Seward is merely formal.

GOOD ADVICE.—We published a few weeks ago (just after the Yankee seizure of Mason and Slidell) an extract from a correspondent's letter, very much to the same purpose as the following from the Richmond Dispatch since the Yankee release of those gentlemen. But the advice contained in the extract cannot be too often commended to the people of the South:—

"The last great excitement, borne hither from the other side of the Atlantic, has ceased to excite interest, and, since the willing humiliation of the Yankee Government changed the aspect of things, it has become weary, stale, flat, and unprofitable. Not that there is any especial disappointment, for we are now in no worse condition than we were before, but it is no less annoying than idle to discuss the probabilities of outside assistance when each day's developments render it more doubtful. In fact, as the South went into this war with the expectation of having to fight her way out of it, she might as well keep her own strong arm and stout heart nerved for the conflict, hoping for nothing from abroad but the enforcement against the blockade of a principle solemnly affirmed by France and England in the treaty of Paris. She can deal with the North single handed, and in no instance should she permit her energies to relax through a delusive dream of favors from quarters where she never sought them."

IS EVERY MAN DOING HIS DUTY?—A friend in an adjoining county writes to us as follows on the duty of sustaining the great cause:—

"I would be glad to see the Press urging on the People to a full discharge of their duty in whatever sphere they may find it in their power to operate All can to some extent help the soldier who has sacrificed the comforts of home and gone forth to peril his life for them. Many can help the government directly by loans, be it little or much. It is the People's war, and they should put forth their utmost strength to sustain it, especially so as the government has but few resources."

The writer of the above has sent his own sons to the field, and we doubt not has contributed liberally of his substance. He has a right therefore to make the suggestion, and it falls in with our own views, for we have for two or three weeks past feared that the people were ceasing to bring their gifts to the altar of their country. This cannot arise from exhaustion, but rather, we suppose, from an idea that enough has been done to make our soldiers comfortable. We fear that this is a fatal mistake. We admit that much has been done, and that something is still being done, but still there must be dreadful suffering in a great army in the field during a winter in a colder climate than our volunteers have been accustomed to, and with far less than their accustomed protection against cold and rain nd snow. It is the duty of all—of every man and woman and child who remains at home—to do all in their power, even at much personal self denial and inconvenience, to guard their defenders from the perils of the fierce elements to which they are exposed. Let there be no end, therefore, to the gifts and the labors of the people for the benefit of the soldiers, but as soon as one duty of the sort has been performed, another should be begun. Nothing can be more plain than that if we permit ourselves to be conquered, we lose all. The fierce and malignant and devilish spirit of our yankee brethren openly avows a determination to confiscate all we have, and we are assured by high authority at the North, that the thousands who have come to the South mean to remain at the South—that they have no idea of returning to the cold and inhospitable regions from which they came, but intend to locate on the farms of the "rebels," and to appropriate the slaves, under the delusive appellation of "apprentices," to their own use. We all know what hard masters these poverty-stricken yankees become when they come to own slaves. It is alike a duty to ourselves and to our slaves, to preserve them from the tender mercies of the barbarians. Let them indeed remain at the South, if they will, but let their farms be confined to the narrow space of six feet by two of ground.

In the spirit of our correspondent, we call upon our readers to work on in the cause, and to give their money freely. Better to give much of it than to be robbed of the whole by our enemies.

FINANCIAL MATTERS IN NEW YORK.—The extent of the panic in New York may be inferred from the Tribune's money article of the 28th Dec. North Carolina bonds had fallen from 60 to 50; Virginias were 47, and Missouri's 39½. Other stocks in proportion. And this is called a "buoyant market," attributed to peaceful reports from Washington, and to the impression that a suspension of specie payments is a fixed fact, near at hand. Shipments of specie to England have commenced, and considerable amounts are drawn off to Canada, Boston, and the West. The banks had lost $800,000 of specie in one day, and had also to pay $3,000,000 into the Sub-Treasury on the government loan, reducing their specie to $26,200,000. Before the war they had near $40,000,000. The Tribune says there was a demand for specie for hoarding.

U. S. FINANCES.—The N. Y. Herald of the 31st ult. tells of "a very pretty quarrel" between the banks and Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury, the former contending, that as they have suspended, they are not bound to pay specie for the amount they agreed to lend the government.

CHARLESTONIANS IN THE ARMY.—The Charleston Mercury gives a list of the Companies furnished by that city for the war. They number thirty-six companies of infantry and riflemen, seven batteries of light artillery, with about 50 pieces, and five mounted corps. In all, 48 companies, which, at the minimum number of 64 allowed by law, makes 3072 men.

But besides these, says the Mercury, "we have the Regiment of Reserves, consisting of eight companies, and ten companies of Firemen, who have been drilling for the past twelve months; besides the Sixteenth Regiment, consisting of eight Beat Companies, which were lately in active service, and which have just been disbanded, preliminary to being reorganized under the provisions of the recent Military Law When we remember hundreds of our most reliable citizens, who are working night and day in the preparation of war material, and who are, for this reason, kept from service in the field, it cannot be questioned that our city has done her share in the good work."

ENVELOPE MANUFACTORY.—Mr. Thos. H. Tillinghast of this town has commenced the manufacture of envelopes, which may be had at the Book Store of E. J. Hale & Sons. They are of dark brown paper (the only kind to be had for the purpose,) but very substantial, and well made.

A FAT PIG.—Mr. J. Culbreth, of this town, killed a few days ago a pig of his own raising, just a year old, which weighed when dressed 269 lbs.

COTTON FABRICS.—The Raleigh Standard complains that spun cotton, which sold at 90 cents to $1 10 before the war, has risen to 1 75 to 1 90 per bunch, and ordinary cotton cloth, which sold at 8 to 10 cents, now 20 to 25 cents. These prices may be applicable to Raleigh, but not to Fayetteville. Spun cotton sells here at $1 40 to $1 50, and the *best* cotton sheetings at 18 cts. by wholesale. The Standard says that labor to produce these things is cheaper. It may be so in some places, but here the Factories have given the laborers the advantage of a share in their first season of prosperity by a general increase of wages.

The Standard makes the following sensible suggestions:—

"We again urge our readers to start the cards, spinning-wheels, and looms, and manufacture their own cloth. We know cards are scarce, but let them all be gathered up and used. The spinning-wheels and looms can be made at home Cotton is cheap. Spin it, and then weave it into cloth. We can well remember the day when the hum of the wheel and the treddles of the loom were heard in almost every dwelling. We must also have more wool and more flax. Let no more sheep be butchered, but save them all for their fleeces; and let considerable crops of flax be put in next spring, for the staple will be needed for cloth, and the seed for oil"

Whilst on this subject, it is right to record a notable exception from the too general practice of extortion which has ruled since the war began. Our exchange papers are complaining that they have to pay double prices for the paper on which they are printed—a natural consequence of many of them having bought their paper from the North before the war, wherefore there had not been mills enough established at the South to supply the present demand. We have been exempted from this very serious tax. When the war commenced, the proprietor of the Paper Mill in this vicinity, David Murphy, Esq., from whom we have had our printing paper for a number of years past, made up about a year's supply for us, before stopping his mill for want of felting and bleaching powders, and this supply he has been furnishing to us, with remarkable liberality, (such as has characterized the dealings of most people here as to articles they had on hand before the war,) at the old price, though he could have disposed of it readily at a great advance, and though we informed him that we expected to pay more for it. To his forethought, and that of his worthy Superintendent, Mr. Vink, are our readers indebted for the fair paper on which we have heretofore printed, instead of the yellow stuff which so many other papers are obliged to use, and which we may come to also if the war lasts much longer.

FOR THE CONVENTION.—We are authorized to state, that Wm. McL. McKay, Esq. will be voted for as delegate to the State Convention from the counties of Cumberland and Harnett, and that he will serve if elected. [See Sheriff's advertisement of election.]

A BOOK OF AUTOGRAPHS.—Col. Bradford brought with him from Fort Warren, a book of autographs of his fellow prisoners, collected by James T. Lassell, one of the prisoners, and by him presented to the Colonel. It embraces 127 names. The first page contains the names of Messrs. Slidell and Mason and their Secretaries, McFarland and Eustis. The second those of Com. Barron, Col. Bradford, Col. Pegram (of Rich Mountain fame,) and Capt. (now Lt. Col.) deLagnel. The occupants of this page have decidedly the advantage of their predecessors,—and of their successors too, generally—in the bold fair style of their chirography. Afterwards follow Col. Martin, Maj. Andrews, and many others of the Hatteras prisoners, with Maryland Legislators, the Mayor of Baltimore, ex-Minister Faulkner, ex-Gov. Morehead of Kentucky, Dr. Lindsay of Greensborough, N. C., &c. &c.

Some of them have appended brief accounts of the manner of their arrest. The Police Commissioner of Baltimore had the honor of being "arrested on the 1st July 1861, at 3 o'clock in the morning by 400 armed men." Others were "kidnapped at midnight," &c. &c. The Book is a pleasant souvenir.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In Richmond, Va., on the 8th ult., of pneumonia, Robert A. Wilson, of Guilford county, in the 26th year of his age, one of the Dixie Boys.

In the Hospital at Fredericksburg, Va., of Pneumonia, Sergt. George A. Barr, of Wilmington, in the 1st Regiment N. C. State Troops, aged 32 years.

At Manassas, Va., 5th Dec., of Typhoid fever, Jas. W. Marsh, a member of Co. A., in his 23d year.

At the "Plains," Va., Dec. 3d, John B. Reavis, making the twelfth lost by death out of Capt. Andrews' company.

At the hospital at Manassas, Dec. 8th, John Y. Cowan, of Typhoid fever; making the seventh out of Capt. Wood's company.

At Edenton, on the 3d ult., William P. May, of Capt. Cole's company, 2d Reg't N. C. Cavalry.

VOLUNTEER CONTRIBUTIONS TO N C. TROOPS.—The following contributions have been listed at the Passport Office at Richmond since December 25th:

J W Foster, $1000 to 14th regiment.
Gamble & Edwards, $600 to 12th regiment.
W G Hudson, $900 to 21st regiment.
E A Jones, $350 to First cavalry.
R T Murphy, $900 to 2d regiment.
S A Taylor, $8,712 to 21st regiment.
William Turner, $3000 to 6th regiment.
Vincent, Compton, Johnson & Walk, $2000 to 6th regiment.

ANOTHER YANKEE GENARAL IN TROUBLE.—Gen. Rosencranz has arrived in Washington and filed charges against Gen. Benham, 1st, for permitting Floyd to escape when he could have captured him; 2d, for disobeying orders; and 3d, for conduct unbecoming an officer. He is to be tried.

LOW PRICES.—At Cincinnati, Ohio, the great pork market, on the 24th ult., green meats were selling at 2 to 3½ cents a lb., only 3 cents for hams being offered at the close of the day. Lard was selling at 6½ to 7 cents. Mess Pork was worth only $5 to $9 per bbl.

THE CHARLESTON FUND.—The receipts amount to $162,055 25. Among the latest acknowledgments are $500 from Wilson, N. C., and $110 80 from the Presbyterian Church, Milton, N. C.

GENEROSITY.—Gen. Hammond of Edgefield, S. C., has sold 400 bushels of Salt to his neighbors at 40 cents a bushel, besides giving away a considerable quantity to poor people.

We learn that Lieut. Col. Leach has resigned his commission and returned home.—*Salem Press.*

James Browne, Esq., of Charleston, S. C., passed through this city on Wednesday last on his way to Richmond, we learn, for the purpose of obtaining from the Government the title to—or the right to work them—certain sequestered lands on Deep River, for the purpose of more extensively mining the coal of that region for more general use in the South.—*Ral. Standard.*

Hirings, Sales, &c.—Negro men field hands hired this year in this vicinity for $125 to $150—plough boys and girls $50 to $75—being a reduction of 30 to 40 per cent. from last year's rates. House servants, but a slight reduction.

A public sale of Negroes took place in this town, on Tuesday last, on a credit of six months without interest, at the following prices:

Ellen, aged 30 and child 5, $1310; Hannah, 28, 2 children aged 3 & 1, 1450; Lishy, 7, 680; Tom, 13, 1735; Elvira, 28, 915; Jack, 42, 985; Carrol, 30, 1000; Major, 30, 975; Laura, 6, 525.

On the same day, the following Negroes were sold on a credit of twelve months with interest: Priscilla, aged 17, $905; Caroline, and young child, 1053.—*Tarboro' Southerner.*

Congressman Ely.—WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Congressman Ely arrived here this evening.

FOREIGN AND NORTHERN NEWS.

In the preceding page is a synopsis furnished by the Norfolk Day Book of the 3d, of Northern news just received there in the Herald and Tribune. The Day Book of the 4th brings us the news in detail. We copy or condense such items as are of interest.

Norfolk, Dec. 4.—The Etna and Asia bring foreign news to the 22d ult. The warlike preparations in England continued without abatement. Troops are constantly embarking for Canada. The Mediterranean fleet is collecting at Gibraltar, to be ready to cross the Atlantic. 50 mail steamers of the Oriental line are being armed and prepared to cope with privateers. The dock yards are all alive preparing ships and gun boats for sea.

Ten Armstrong 100-pound guns had been ordered to be embarked with all despatch for the defences of Halifax. Orders had been issued for the manufacture of ten millions of small arm cartridges and 100,000 charges for Armstrong 100-pounders for sea service. Armstrong 100-pounders had likewise been ordered to be shipped to the British possessions in the Pacific.

The London Times has a severe article on the brutalizing signs which civil war is producing, and strongly denounces various measures of the Northern States.

The London Herald bitterly criticises Mr Seward's foreign dispatches, charging him with insolence, folly and wickedness as wanton and mischievous as any recorded in history. The Times also ridicules them. It says that Mr Seward assumes to instruct the world as to the war in America, and that his confident assurances as to its dimensions and duration are belied before his words reach the public.

The Times has a review of Lincoln's message, and is very severe upon him and the North. It likewise pays its compliments to the report of the Secretary of the Navy, and denounces the blockade as a failure, and the stone fleet as a crime against the human race. We extract:—

"The blockade has been so notoriously a failure that nothing but the extraordinary scrupulousness of the European Powers has allowed it to continue. Ships have passed in and out at all times just as they pleased, and, so far as the harbors are concerned, there has never been any difficulty in getting into them or in getting out of them. The federal government has itself emphatically admitted the failure of their naval blockade, by an act of barbarity which is unparalleled in the history of national wars. They have actually endeavored to undo what Columbus had done—to shut up from all mankind forever the ports which the great discoverer opened to the human race, and to destroy by artificial impediments the gates by which men of all nations enter and pass out of some millions of square miles of fertile and productive lands. This is a crime against all human kind If it does not call down universal opposition, it is only because the enterprise is believed to be as impossible as its design is execrable."

At the time of the Asia's departure, there was still an uncertainty as to the result of the Trent embroglio. The Navy report and the action of Congress, just then known in England, looked like sustaining Capt. Wilkes and defying Great Britain. The reparation made in that instance may avert immediate war, but another cause is anticipated shortly, as will be seen from the following:—

London correspondence of Manchester Guardian.

The conviction forces itself upon many that the day is not far distant when the Southern confederation must be recognized; and that recognition may be expected to bring about a fresh difficulty, in which we must be prepared to maintain our policy. It is with this view, and as a demonstration of our intention to hold our own way, that the government are sending out 10,000 men to Canada without any reference to the reply of the American Cabinet. If Messrs. Mason and Slidell landed at Liverpool to-morrow not a soldier the less would be sent out. If we are to have a war with the North, in connection with this United States schism, there could be no more favorable time than the present. It would be a short and decisive war, and would have a vital influence on the preservation of peace and the uninterrupted freedom of commerce for many years to come, without our having to pass through the ordeal of social and mercantile confusion which wars, as a general rule, entail. Our military departments are working double time.

The London Observer of the 22d (ministerial organ,) says that England wishes for peace, but that she will gain by war, as it will enable her to rectify her American frontiers, open the ports of the South, and give a lesson to the United States.

The French government, though not directly concerned in the Trent affair, issued a circular to European powers, declaring the arrest of Mason and Slidell contrary to principles regarded as essential to the security of neutral flags; and stating that it had submitted this opinion to the Lincoln govt, to induce concessions regarded by France as indispensable. [The French communication to the U. S. is noticed elsewhere.—Obs.]

Liverpool Market.—Sales of cotton for the week ending 19th Dec., 28,000 bales, and on the 20th and 21st, 12,000 bales. The week opened with a decline of ⅛d., which was subsequently recovered, and the market closed firmly on the latest day.

The exports of cotton from Bombay (India) to England during 1861 were 920,000 bales.

The N. Y. Herald of Jan. 1st, says England will probably provoke a war even after the surrender of Mason and Slidell.

The Herald of the 2d says that there are rumors in that city that a serious engagement is going on in Southern Kentucky. Nothing authentic, however, has been received.

Gen. McClellan's recovery is doubtful.

A practical suspension of the Banks at the North has taken place.

The list of failures last year in the Northern States numbered *six thousand.* Their indebtedness reached the sum of *one hundred and eighty millions of dollars.*

The British authorities at Nassau forbid vessels bearing coal for U. S. ships to unload there, or to discharge into U. S. ships within three leagues of shore. But they allow the rebel Sumter, and other Confederate war ships to take in coal under the pretence that they are merchant ships

The Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune writes: It is worse than falsehood to deny, what I know it is worse than patriotic to admit, but what it is the disagreeable duty of a reporter to state, that the recognition of the Confederate States as an existing nation, by England and France, is rapidly approaching diplomatic record.

Cotton is quoted in New York at 88.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

News from the Coast.—CHARLESTON, Dec. 4.—The anxiety to hear yesterday from our troops now directly facing the enemy at Port Royal Ferry was intense. It appears now that the report of a renewal of the fight on Thursday was unfounded. The party who first attempted a landing being driven to their gunboats were afterwards reinforced and succeeded in effecting a landing. Under cover of their gunboats they took possession of the ferry and the battery erected at its head. The guns, however, with the exception of one which was accidentally thrown from its carriage and afterwards spiked, were safely removed by our troops. A report from some of the pickets that the enemy were marching on the Combahee road endeavoring to outflank our troops, caused them to fall back about three miles and take up a position out of the reach of the fire from the gunboats.

The enemy have commenced entrenching at the Ferry. Their gunboats, the most of yesterday, were engaged in shelling the woods and plantations in the neighborhood of Port Royal. Several buildings at Page's Point, in striking distance, were riddled with shell. It is believed that these movements of the enemy in running up the small creeks and inlets are with a view of testing the most advantageous point to throw a large attacking force upon the line of the Savannah Railroad.

It may not be prudent to speak of the preparations that have been made for their reception, but we feel assured that their movements will not be so rapid nor so pleasant as those which have been made upon an element where no opposition could well be made to their progress.

The prisoner captured by our men Wednesday afternoon, died Thursday night. He stated that the force which landed at Port Royal Ferry was but two thousand strong.

From passengers from White Point we learn that all was quiet at that post; some of the enemy's gunboats now and then make a movement in that direction and have been throwing a few shells but doing very little damage.—*Courier.*

The position of our forces is unquestionably far stronger now than before. The points to which they have retired are approachable only by narrow strips of land, flanked on either side by impassable marshes; and when next the enemy advances, he must abandon the advantage, which he has hitherto enjoyed in the powerful support of his gunboats.—*Mercury.*

The Stirring News.—The city was all aglow, Thursday, with the exciting and exhilreating tidings from the Coast. We say exhilerating, because, although the fathers, sons and brothers of our State are in the van of danger, we know that they covet nothing so much as the occasion signally to avenge the desolation which the invaders have visited upon the lowlands of S. Carolina.—*Charleston Mercury, 4th.*

War Rumors.—RICHMOND, Dec. 4.—Nothing had been received at the War Department last night from Port Royal. The quiet of the evening was disturbed by the various exciting reports, one of which was of an engagement in progress at Centreville. The chief point of interest on the Southern coast at present is considered to be Mobile, and it is thought not improbable that the late opening of fire at Pensacola was intended to divert attention from the enemy's movements in that direction.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Another Indian Fight.—Confederate Victory.—MEMPHIS, Tenn, Jan. 3.—A dispatch has been received at Little Rock, Ark., containing intelligence that Col. McIntosh's command of four regiments had a fight with Opotheyoholo, the Indian chief, 75 miles Northwest of fort Gibson, on the 26th Dec, which lasted four hours, and resulted in the total rout of the enemy, who lost 200 in killed, wounded and missing, and 100 taken prisoners. The Confederate loss was 12 killed and 20 wounded.

Col. McIntosh was still pursuing Opotheyoholo, and the latter was fleeing to Kansas.

The Confederates captured a large number of wagons and 100 horses.

From Kentucky.—NASHVILLE, Jan 2.—Gen. Johnson has called on the Provisional Government of Kentucky for 30,000 troops, to serve one or three years.

There are no Federals, with the exception of a few scouts, on this side of Green river, yet the military authorities expect an attack.

Late accounts from beyond Green river represent the Federals as still receiving large reinforcements.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 2.—The reported resignation of Gen. Pillow is confirmed.

Later from the Mississippi Coast.—HANSBORO', Jan. 3.—Twelve Federal vessels were near Ship Island yesterday.

Gen. Wise.—A dispatch from Norfolk says that Gen. Wise, assigned to the command at Currituck, on the North Carolina coast, left that city yesterday morning on a preliminary visit to his field of operations.—*Richmond Dispatch, 4th.*

The Presidential Mansion was yesterday thrown open for the reception of all who wished to pay their respects to the President. Mrs. Davis was prevented by indisposition from making her appearance. Her sister, Mrs. General Jones, and Mrs. Joseph Davis did the honours of the house in her absence. The President stood just within the parlour, fronting the main entrance, and was introduced to each visitor as they called, by his aids, General Jones and Colonel Joseph Davis. After the introduction to the President, the visitors passed into the parlour and were presented to the ladies.

From eleven in the morning until three o'clock, P. M, a continuous throng poured in and out of the house. The President looked remarkably well, and the hearty cordiality of his manner charmed every one who had the pleasure of making his acquaintance.

The Armory Band, having volunteered to the President a complimentary serenade, discoursed for several hours delightful music in front of his residence.—*Richmond Examiner, 2d.*

Mr. Russell on the Mason-Slidell Affair.—Mr. Russell, in his letter to the London Times on the question of the Trent, says:

"As I write, there is a rumor that Messrs. Mason and Slidell are to be surrendered. If it be true, this government is broken up. There is so much violence of spirit among the lower orders of the people, and they are so ignorant of everything except their own politics and passions, so saturated with pride and vanity, that any honorable concession, even in this hour of extremity, would prove fatal to its authors."

To Meat Packers.—The Richmond Enquirer, at the suggestion of an experienced packer, guards persons against packing pork or beef in whiskey barrels or those saturated with any other spirituous liquor. It is sure to to sour the meat. The suggestion is a good one. Molasses hogsheads or barrels are greatly preferable to any thing else.

MARRIED,

On Thursday Dec'r 19th, 1861, at the residence of A. K. Lane, by William McMasters, Esq., WILLIAM C. BAIN and MARY A. LANE—all of Randolph Co., N. C.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 19th December, 1861, by Rev. Walter W. Pharr, WILL. PITT DRAKE, Junior Editor of the "Iredell Express," and Miss MOLLIE J. GILL, daughter of William L. Gill, Esq.

DIED,

On Wednesday last, at his residence in the county of Brunswick, JUNIUS DAVIS, Esq., aged 46 years.

Recently, in Lexington, N. C, ROBERT L. HARGRAVE, Esq., a very estimable citizen.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Jan. 6.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Beef—On the hoof, 6; by retail, 5 to 7.
Beeswax 20 cts.
Candles—Fayetteville mould 25 to 30.
Corn—Sells readily at 90. Peas 90 to 100.
Cotton—The market was more animated than usual last week; prices reached 9 50 for good; inferior to fair 8 to 9 25.
Cotton Bagging—30 to 33 cts.
Flour—Very much in demand. Family is bringing 9 60 to 9 75; Super 9 [illegible] to 9 50.
Hides—Dry 20 to 22; green 8 to 10.
Iron—Swedes 10 to 12; American 8 to 9.
Molasses—Very little on hand, retailing at 75.
Nails—12 50 to $14 per Keg. Shot—None.
Oats 50 to 60; Rye 1 75 to 2 00.
Pork—Ready sales can be made by the quantity at 12 to 12½.
Salt—Alum $6 per bushel.
Spirits—Peach Brandy, 2 50; N. C. Apple, $2; N. C. Whiskey, $1 35 to $1 50.
Sugars—Have declined; common brown by the Hhd. 10 to 11; better grades 15 to 18.
Sheetings—3-4, 15 cts.; 4-4, 16 to 18 cts.
Yarns—Nos. 5 to 10, 27 cts; 7 to 10, 28; 8 to 10, 30.
Spirits Turpentine—20 cents.
Tallow—22 to 25 Wool—Unwashed, 30 to 40

Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

At Petersburg, Salt $22 50 to $28. Cotton 9½ for prime, but market weak. Rye 1 75. Flour $7 to 7 75.

At Richmond, Bacon 23 to 24 for hog round. Corn 80. Flour 6 75 to $8. Molasses 95 to $1. Salt $18 to $20. Sugar, N. O. 13 to 16½, C. 15 to 20, Crushed 24. Wheat, prime 1 20 to 1 30.

ELECTION NOTICE.

THERE will be a Poll opened at all the election Precincts, in the Counties of Cumberland and Harnett, on Thursday the 16th of Jan'y, to elect a Delegate to the State Convention, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon Warren Winslow.

HECTOR McNEILL, Sh'ff.
Jan'y 6, 1862. 88-tt

DOBBIN HOUSE,

HAY STREET, Fayetteville, N. C.

MRS. E. C. HALL has taken this House and it is now ready for the reception of REGULAR and TRANSIENT BOARDERS. All who may patronize this house may be assured that no effort will be spared to render them comfortable.

Jan'y 2, 1862. 88-3t

Home-Made Envelopes.

MANUFACTURED by Thos. H. Tillinghast, Fayetteville, may be had of the undersigned, wholesale or retail, for cash. E. J. HALE & SONS.
Jan'y 6, 1862.

COTTON YARN.

No. 21 Hay Street.

C. P. MALLETT.
Jan'y 6, 1862. 88-

DWELLING FOR RENT.

THE COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE on Rowan Street, recently occupied by the subscriber, will be rented till Jan'y 1, 1863. It has Gas fixtures, a Well, and necessary Out-houses.

JOS BAKER, Jr.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 3. 88tj

TO RENT.

THE DWELLING HOUSE on the corner of Dick and Mumford Streets, the property of James Jenkins, Esq. Apply to J. H. ANDERSON.
Jan'y 6. 1tpd

THE LADIES

OF the Cumberland Hospital Association are requested to meet at the Society's Hall, on Tuesday, Jan'y 7th, at 3½ o'clock. A full attendance is earnestly desired by the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Jan'y 2. 87-2t

ROCKINGHAM ACADEMY.

WANTED—A Teacher for said Academy, fully competent to prepare Boys for College. Applicants should appear in person, or otherwise, on the 20th Jan'y, when an election will take place. A teacher of experience will be preferred The pay for his services will be derived from the profits of the School. It is the wish of the Trustees that the exercises of the Academy should commence about the 1st of February.

C. C. COVINGTON, Sec'y.
P. S. Testimonials of competency will be required.
Jan'y 4. 88-*2t

FOR SALE.

10 BALES GUNNY BAGGING.
15 Hhds. New Orleans Sugars (assorted.)
5 Boxes Cuba, Havana Ditto.
10 Bbls. Crushed, Powdered and Cut Loaf Ditto.
10 Bbls. New Orleans Molasses.

By AUG. W. STEEL.
Jan'y 8, 1862. 88-12w
Pres. 2 weeks inside.

NEW CROP RICE.

15 CASKS New Crop RICE. For sale low by
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Jan'y 4, 1862. 88-2w

Petersburg Foundry.

PETERSBURG, Jan'y 2, 1862.

Messrs. Editors of the Observer: Our *Express*, which, by the way, copies much valuable information from your paper, has an extract from a recent number, in which you say, "Dr. Worth finds it difficult to procure the necessary salt pans, for which he has applied in and out of the State." We desire to call his attention to the fact, that if he will apply at our establishment, where we manufacture a CAST PAN of improved shape, he can obtain them at 7 cts. per lb. delivered on Rail Road. TAPPEY & LUMSDEN'S FOUNDRY,
88-3tpd Petersburg, Va.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., January 6th, 1862. When called for please say they are advertised.

John W Adcock, John F Ausley.
L T Beaty, Mrs Elizabeth Baly, Winan Booly
B J Crawly, Thos Calleat, J B Chelcutt.
R J Fennell 4, Nancy Faircloth, Lovitt Fore, Martha Flowers.
Randal Gilchrist, J F Green
Mary Hunicut, P J Harris 2, John W Haithcock.
David Jones, W H Jones, Malcolm Jones.
Alex'r Kelly. Rachael Lomac.
John Monroe, Alex'r Murchison 2, Elizabeth Montgomery. Jas Newcum.
L M Price, Mary Page, Sarah Ann Potts, Eliza Prescott, Sarah Pridgen.
Lula McCracken, John H McClain, A S McNeill.
Benj Ringold.
Henrier Shepherd, E J Snipes, Laura Springs, P C Shaw.
Mary C Williams 2, J M White, Henrietta Wilson.

JAS. G. COOK, P. M.

Mules! Mules! Mules!

WANTED, 500 well broke MULES, good size and sound, for which fair prices in CASH will be paid.

ALSO WANTED,

100 Good Artillery HORSES,

Suitable for Confederate service.
I can be found at the Fayetteville Hotel.

C. C. BURTON,
of Richmond, Va.
Jan'y 1, 1862. 87-2tpd

Confederate Tax List.

THE subscriber will attend at the Court House in Fayetteville on the 7th, 8th and 9th inst., with the Tax List of the several Country Districts. All persons who may feel aggrieved by the assessment may then attend, when they shall be heard.

Persons who have not Listed are notified that the List will be closed on the 10th and all who have not Listed by that time will be ass

NORTHERN NEWS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Serious Aspect of the Mexican Question.—The Mexican imbroglio is beginning to assume a most serious aspect. The Government here addressed a friendly letter to the Ministers of England, France and Spain, informing their Governments, through them, that the United States could not join the tripartite treaty, but that arrangements were about being made between the United States and Mexico, whereby England and France would be able to get the interest on the bonds which those Governments held, and which would obviate the necessity of those two Governments, at least, in joining said expedition. But it appears from their answer, that this is not satisfactory to them. They have other designs. They say it is their purpose to restore law and order throughout that country so that not only foreign subjects, but foreign interests will be safe and under ample protection.

There is more in this than appears upon the mere face, and it therefore becomes a serious question for the Government to consider. What action the Administration will take has not been determined. The matter is under advisement.

The Tariff—The new law levies on all teas 20 cts. per lb; Coffee of all kinds 5 cts.; Sugars 2 to 8 cents according to quality; and on Molasses 6 cents a gallon.

From the Baltimore Sun.

The Yankee Congress.—WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—On yesterday Mr. Hale introduced a resolution of inquiry as to the Mason-Slidell affair and spoke at length.

The administration, he heard, [said Mr. Hale,] was about to commit what to his mind appeared a most fatal act in the surrender, upon the imperious demand of Great Britain, of the persons, Mason and Slidell, who were seized on board the Trent. If we did that we should surrender all that had been won by the revolution. It would make us vassals of Great Britain. We should lose the respect of foreign nations and be humbled in our own eye. He would go as far as any one to preserve peace if it could be done with honor. But if Britain had demanded the surrender of these prisoners, he would meet it at once by a declaration of war. He would not wait for her to make war. Peace at such a price would be too dear. It wou d be more dangerous than war.

But if Great Britain had made this demand, it was because she was predetermined to wage war. If we were to be humiliated let it be after a war, and not before it. But let us not be humiliated first, and destroyed afterwards. Talking with the Senator from Indiana, Mr. Lane, at breakfast this morning, that Senator remarked his State had furnished sixty thousand troops for the civil war, and would double that number immediately to meet this quarrel with England. That was the feeling of the whole North, and he would tell this administration that if they trifled with the public sentiment on this question they would encounter a fire in the rear that would utterly confound them.

Let England make this war, and his word for it it would be the beginning of her downfall. This country would come safely out of such a contest; but even if it should be disastrous, we would yet save our honor. Francis I, after the battle of Pavia, wrote back, "We have lost all but honor." That honor which he had saved was the foundation of the future glory of France. So would it be with us. If we saved our honor we could lose all else, and rise again in power and glory. If the war must come, let it come, and let us thank God that he had made us instruments in His hands to work out His own cause.

Mr. Sumner (who is chairman of the committee of foreign affairs) desired to say that he thought the Senator had spoken too swiftly on this subject He thought the time for speaking and action would be when the facts were presented—when the case came practically before them.

U. S. Marshal for North Carolina—WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The President has nominated to the Senate Charles H. Foster of North Carolina, to be marshal for that district.

Important Prospected Treaty with Mexico.—The N. Y. Tribune of the 21st gives the following statement of an important negotiation.

Among the papers relating to Mexican affairs, transmitted to the Senate yesterday, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, was the project of a treaty with Mexico, sent home by Minister Corwin, the provisions of which are of the utmost importance. Its confirmation would, it is believed, cause the withdrawal of the English and French fleets from the gulf, and leave Spain to fight alone her old colony. It is understood that the proposed treaty provides on the one hand for the payment of $11,000,000 by our Government to Mexico, applied to the satisfaction of English and French creditors, and on the other hand, for a grant to the United States of extensive commercial privileges as well as the adjustment of all our outstanding debts, and a right of transit across Mexican territory for our troops and munitions of war. It is thought that the treaty will be speedily confirmed, so that it can be transmitted to Vera Cruz in season.

The Release of Colonel Corcoran.—A New York letter says:

Judge Dey, of this city, who went on to Washington to help intercede with the powers that be for Colonel Corcoran, telegraphed this afternoon that they have had an interview with the President, Secretary of State and Gen. McClellan, and that the result is such as to justify the expectation that their wish will be gratified at an early day. There are difficulties of a serious character still in the way, but it is thought that they can be overcome without making any concessions to the rebels. One of these difficulties is, that the rebels insist upon being addressed as the "Government of the Confederate States," and that in the necessary official papers to be exchanged, Jeff. Davis shall be styled "President." Mr. Seward, while determined that the rebels shall not be gratified in this particular, is ready to offer them informally such an exchange as will probably move them to abandon the conditions upon which they are understood to insist. The necessary steps to this end have already been taken, and should they result in the Colonel's release, there will be great joy in every honest Irish heart.

A New Gun.—Capt. Asa George of this place has invented a cannon which is both novel and ingenious. We witnessed a trial made recently, and for rapid firing and accuracy it beats anything we have heard of. It works on the revolving principle, the loaded chambers being made to revolve round to the barrel by working a lever sideways. The man who is to fire the gun takes his seat near the breach and can load and fire it about sixteen times in a minute. With three men to work the piece, it could be fired probably seventy-five times per minute. We know very little about such things, but it is the opinion of military men that the invention might be turned to good account during the present war. Capt. George has a letter from Gen. Hill, who examined the gun before it was brought to its present perfection, saying that he is "satisfied of its great efficiency and value." Capt. George is a mechanic of small means, and not able to continue experiments and have the gun more thoroughly tested and thus brought prominently before the public; but if it was in the hands of some person or a company who had the money to spare, the invention might be made profitable and useful.

Charlotte Democrat.

Humbling John Bull.—The redoubtable Yankee nation have just succeeded in "humbling John Bull." Three weeks ago they said he needed "humbling," and they were the boys to do it. They declared that if he said one word about Mason and Slidell they would instantly steal nine hundred millions worth of his property which they alleged was in their possession; that they would send out six thousand privateers to rob him of everything he had on the ocean; that they could raise a million of men in the Northeast and North, who would kidnap Canada, where they alleged there was also a strong Union party, in three weeks. Having thus victoriously humbled John Bull on paper, they wound up by humbling themselves in reality, and licking the very dust from his feet in their abject degradation and terror. Did ever a braggart before so thoroughly kick himself out of the respect of all mankind? The national mouthpiece, the Herald, and other organs of public opinion, hold out the ferocious menace, that, after they have subjugated the South, they will avenge themselves upon England. What a chivalric and high-spirited turkey-cock! Three weeks ago Bennett was going to whip all creation; now he is willing to take them one at a time, and not lock horns with John Bull till the South is conquered.—*Rich. Dis.*

Congress has decided to give medals and crosses of honor to officers and privates who distinguish themselves in action.

Rich. Cor. Charleston Mercury.

An Oversight.—The Legislature of Tennessee has fixed the price of pork (?) but has not fixed the height of rise of water in the rivers.

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

THE following rates will now be charged for Passengers on this Road, viz:

To Little River,	50 cts.
To Spout Spring,	75 "
To Jonesboro',	1 00
To McIver's,	1 25

Train leaves the Depot Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning, leaves McIver's at 12 o'clock M.

C. B. MALLETT, Pres't.
Aug. 28, 1861. 71tf

TO TRAVELLERS.

CONNECTION BETWEEN

Wadesboro' and the W. C. & R. Railroad, at Trollinger's Depot.

THE Subscriber having placed comfortable Coaches, with GOOD HORSES and CAREFUL DRIVERS, on the route between Wadesboro' (via Rockingham) and the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, at Trollinger's Depot, is prepared to carry passengers, *and light packages* between those points. Until further notice, the following schedule will be observed:

Leave the Railroad, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAYS, after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Wadesboro' next morning at 10 o'clock.

Leave Wadesboro' TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAYS at 1 o'clock P. M., and connect with the Railroad going to Wilmington.

☞ No night travel either way.

D. G. McRAE, Proprietor.
November 7, 1861. 73-3mpd

NEAREST AND QUICKEST

ROUTE TO THE RAILROAD!

BEAMAN & ROBINSON'S

FOUR HORSE STAGE LINE TO KENANSVILLE VIA WARSAW.

IS the shortest and most expeditious for travelers going North or South. Leaving Fayetteville every day at 2 o'clock P. M. THROUGH IN TEN HOURS.

Our Coaches are large and comfortable, drivers sober and gentlemanly, our teams good and sure of five miles an hour.

The traveling public who would study their comfort and convenience will take the Warsaw Stage.

☞ THROUGH TICKETS TO WELDON may be had at the Stage Office, Fayetteville.

May 25, 1860. 25-tf

A GEM!

The New Style, Small,
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
AT
Vanorsdell's Gallery.

ART.

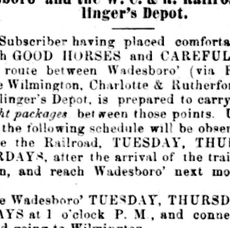
Woodward's Solar Camera.

PHOTOGRAPHS can be had at Vanorsdell's Skylight Gallery, Hay street, opposite Marble Yard, Fayetteville, N. C.; plain, retouched, colored, in water colors, oil and pastile; from small to life size. Ambrotypes, Melanotypes, and all other styles of Pictures pertaining to the Art. Also, Gilt Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass for very large pictures—as large as 26 by 36 inches. Cord and Tassels for hanging pictures; Instruments, Stock and Chemicals for sale low for cash. Life size colored Photographs made from small pictures.

Having permanently located here I hope to merit your patronage. I would also return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on me heretofore by the good people of Fayetteville and vicinity.

C. M. VANORSDELL,
Photographist and Proprietor.
Dec'r 20, 1859 77-

Marble Factory,



By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1860 84-

WANTED

FOR CONFEDERATE SERVICE,

Thirty good, reliable, unmarried Men,

TO enlist for THREE YEARS or DURING THE WAR, and to be stationed at the Arsenal and Armory at Fayetteville, unless specially required for other service. Pay from Eleven to Twenty-Two Dollars per month, (with such an amount additional as merit will warrant) with rations, quarters, medical attendance, &c.

I desire no one to enlist who shall not have made up his mind to be governed by the Regulations and Articles of War for the Government of the Confederate Army.

JNO. C. BOOTH,
Capt. Art'y, C. S. A.
Comd'g A. & Armory.
Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1861.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Friday last the 11th inst., my boy VIRGIL. He is probably lurking about the plantation of Mrs. Louisa Hargrove, on Carver's Creek, where he has a wife. I will pay the above reward for his delivery in jail.

G. D. BAKER.
Cumberland county, July 16. 40-tf

REMOVAL.

THE POST OFFICE is removed to office formerly occupied by the Clarendon Bank.

JAS. G. COOK, P. M.
Dec. 30, 1861. 86-

H. GRAHAM

HAS returned and opened out a Tailoring Establishment next door above S. T. Hawley & Son, Hay Street, where he would be pleased to receive the Patronage of his old customers and the public generally. COATS, VESTS and PANTS cut in latest styles.
Dec'r 30. 86tf

Wanted to Purchase,

ONE STEAM MILL, (Circular Saw.) Persons having one for sale will give the size of boilers, cylinder and order, where to be seen and lowest price. Address Box 2, Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C.
Dec'r 30, 1861. 86-2w

For Sale,

10,000 LBS DRY HIDES, average weight 22 lbs.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Dec'r 30, 1861. 86-2w

Want to Purchase.

I WANT to purchase a smart active BOY, about 18 years old, accustomed to Horses.

N. A STEDMAN.
Dec'r 30. 86tf

The Difference between the Stay Law and Volunteering.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public generally that he still can be found at his neat and comfortable establishment, so well and favorably known as the "MAGNOLIA RESTAURANT," where with his usual *winning ways*, gentlemen can find at all hours,

Fine Fresh and Spiced Oysters, together with a variety of Catsups and Sauces, Sardines and Pickles; 400 gallons pure Holland Gin; 400 gallons Pale and Dark French Brandies; Peach, Apple and Ginger Brandies; Old Jamaica and St. Croix Rums, *for Christmas;* Whiskey—Scotch, Irish and Domestic, Rye and Corn; Port, Sherry, Madeira, Claret & Champagne Wines;

And in fact every other article fair to the sight and good to the taste.

He would take it as a special favor that none but gentlemen visit his house. REUBEN JONES,
Nos. 12 and 14, Green Street.
Dec'r 14, 1861. 83tf

1000 Bushels Winter Oats for sale
REUBEN JONES.
Dec'r 14. 83tf

Wanted to Purchase,

1000 BUSHELS RYE; also 4000 bushels ASHES, and 4000 loads of MANURE, for which the highest cash prices will be paid.

REUBEN JONES.
Dec'r 14, 1861. 83tf

WANTED,

50,000 LBS. CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS
McMILLAN & LINEBERY.
Dec 23. 85-4t

5 BBLS. EXTRA N. O. SYRUP;
5 " Pure Old Peach and Apple Brandy;
30 " N. C. Whiskey, for sale by the bbl., by
McMILLAN & LINEBERY.
Dec'r 23, 1861. 85-4tpd

A Beautiful Map of the Battle Field of BETHEL,

COLORED and plain, from a survey and drawing by Lieut. W. G. Lewis of the First Reg't N. C. Vols. Also, the battle of

Oak Hill and Leesburg.

For sale by M. E. DYE & CO.
Dec'r 23, 1861. 85-2w

MUSIC.

DIXIE WAR SONG;
Let me kiss him for his Mother;
The Volunteer, or it is my Country's call;
And all the latest Southern pieces expected soon,
by M. E. DYE & CO.
Dec'r 23, 1861. 85-2w

The Southern Spy.

LETTERS on the policy and inauguration of the Lincoln War, written anonymously in Washington and elsewhere by Edw'd A. Pollard of Virginia, author of "Black Diamonds." Hardee's Tactics, &c., by
M. E. DYE & CO.
Dec'r 23, 1861. 85-2w

After this date I will pay three cents per pound for rags delivered in Fayetteville, or at my mills on Rockfish.
D. MURPHY.
Dec. 21, 1861. 85-

ALMANACS FOR 1862.

ANOTHER supply just received.
E. J. HALE & SONS.

MAKEPEACE & McRAE,

HAVE on hand and expect to keep for sale, of their own manufacture, a supply of Brass, Galvanised and common Hooped

JUNIPER BUCKETS;

French, High Post, Cottage and Common

BEDSTEADS;

Spring Mattresses, of new and improved Spring, on hand or made to order of any size; LOUNGES; Spring, Cane, and Wood Seat CHAIRS, of different kinds and patterns; Spring Sofas, Lounges and Chairs, repaired, and covered with Hair Cloth or otherwise; Hoe handles, Bungs for bbls. & Hhds.; Sole, Harness, and Upper Leather, and Plastering Hair.

As we have good Machinery for Sawing, Planeing, Turning, Morticing and Boreing, we can do work with despatch and on satisfactory terms. Persons having work or repairing to do will do well to give us a call. We warrant our work; if it fails, you know where to find us.

Having taken a Store on the East side of Gillespie Street, a few doors South of A. W. Steel, Esq., and having some spare room, we would attend to the storage and sale of any thing that may be consigned to us; and will give special attention to products of this State.
Fayetteville, April 1, 1861. 9tf

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on last December, my negro man DAVE. He is a full-blooded negro, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, well set, and intelligent for a negro; would weigh when he left from 160 to 175, aged about 35 years; he has a scar on his face. I will pay Fifty Dollars reward to any person delivering him to me at Philadelphus, Robeson county, N. C., or for his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him. And Fifty Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any person or persons for harboring him.

DANIEL McCALLUM,
For JOSEPH B. McCALLUM.
Philadelphus, Robeson Co., N. C., April 5. 12tf

NOTICE

THAT at the expiration of Ninety days, application will be made to the President and Directors of the Bank of Fayetteville, in this place, for the renewal of Certificate No. 456, being for three shares of the Capital Stock of said Bank, belonging to Cross Creek Lodge No. 4, I. O. O. F. By order of the Lodge,

D. McRAE, Sec'y.
Dec. 16. 83*3m

NOTICE.

I WILL accommodate a few gentlemen with private BOARD and LODGING, within ten minutes walk, South from the Arsenal, on Haymount.

D. McRAE.
Fayetteville, N. C., Dec'r 30, 1861. 86*3:pd

JOS. UTLEY,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 20, 1860. 29*tf

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.
Aug. 23. 46*tf

Blank Warrants for sale.

FAYETTEVILLE

Female High School.

TERMS.

Board per Session of 20 weeks,	$60 00
Tuition in Collegiate Classes 20 weeks,	20 00
" " Academic " " "	16 00
" " Primary " " "	12 00
Incidental expenses,	1 00

Tuition in Music, Painting, Drawing, Modern and Ancient Languages, &c. at the usual rates.

☞ One-half of Board and Tuition required *in advance;* the other half at the beginning of the 2d Quarter.

SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

1st Session.—Commences 1st October.
Ends 17th February.
2d Session.—Commences 18th February.
Ends 6th July.

T. C. HOOPER, Principal.
Sept. 9, 1861. 77tf

School Notice.

MY SCHOOL in the DONALDSON ACADEMY, on HAYMOUNT, will be re-opened on TUESDAY OCTOBER 1st, 1861.

Terms, per Quarter of 10 weeks:

English,	$7 50
Classical,	10 00
Contingent,	25

JESSE R. McLEAN, Principal.
August 19, 1861. 49tf

Fayetteville Foundry.

THE undersigned having associated themselves for the purpose of carrying on the

Foundry and Machine Business,

under the firm of ANDERSON & CORD, respectfully solicit orders from those wanting work in their line.

Having experienced Machinists and Moulders, they are fully prepared to execute all orders.

D. ANDERSON.
J. T. CORD.
Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1861. 64tf

Fayetteville Foundry.

WE will pay ¼ cent per lb. for old Cast Iron, and 12½ cents per lb. for old Brass.

ANDERSON & CORD.
October 23, 1861. 69tf

WM. McL. McKAY,

Attorney at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.
Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

FRENCH STRANGE,

Attorney at Law,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Office that recently occupied by C. G. Wright, Esq. over the one now occupied by him in Dr. Robinson's building, Green Street.
Dec'r 2, 1859. 72-

RORY McNAIR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.
Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

Dr. THEO. MARTINE,

OFFICE, HAY STREET, opposite the Post Office. Medical Electricity applied.
Fayetteville, Oct. 17, 1860. 62tf

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in Groceries,

AND IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardware and Cutlery, Swedes Iron, &c.,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
July 2, 1861. 86tf

J. J. COX. W. P. KENDALL. J. S. KENDALL.

COX, KENDALL & CO.,

Commission Merchants

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 11 & 13 North Water St.,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders from the Country promptly executed.
☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Cotton and other produce.
April 2, 1861. 10-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM. CYRUS S. VAN AMRINGE.

JOS. R. BLOSSOM & CO.,

Commission Merchants,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb'y 12, 1861. 99tf

CLARK & TURLINGTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give special attention to the sale or shipment of all Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Timber, and other country produce. Dealers in Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, &c.; and

AGENTS FOR STEAMERS KATE McLAURIN AND SUN.

Refer to: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear Wilmington; Jno. Dawson, Pres't Wilmington Branch Branch North Carolina; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.
Dec. 14, 1860. 79-tf

G. W. BULLARD,

Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and PERSONAL attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Lumber, Timber, and all other country produce.

REFER TO

O. G. PARSLEY, Pres't Com. Bank at Wilmington.
JOHN DAWSON, " R. N. C., at do.
Messrs. H. & E. J. LILLY, } Fayetteville.
Messrs. PEMBERTON & SLOAN, }
A. PARKER, Esq., Harnett County, N. C.
May 7, 1860. 15tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan'y 28, 1861 84tf

DENTAL NOTICE.

R. SCOTT can be seen in his office, 2 doors east of the market, at his regular office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.
Sept. 18. 57-tf

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.
May 10, 1858. 9tf

A Smoking Chimney.

ANY person having a smoking fire-place can have it remedied by addressing me at the Fayetteville Post Office. White Washing, Brick Work and Plastering done in best manner. All my work warranted to be done well or no pay. And if any chimneys heretofore built by me should smoke, they will be altered without charge. DAVID McDUFFIE.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 29. 9-1ypd

JAMES KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS,

—Among which are—

1500 PIECES CALICO;
500 PIECES LAWNS;
Black and Colored Silks;
Irish Linen and Diapers;
Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 11;
Men and Boy's Clothing.

With a large assortment of all kinds of

GOODS,

All of which were purchased at Auction and private sale by the package at panic prices, and will be offered cheap by wholesale or retail.
April 11, 1861. 12tf

SPRING TRADE!

WORTH, WIGHTMAN & CO.

OFFER AT WHOLESALE A HEAVY STOCK OF

GROCERIES.

—ALSO—

A complete and well selected stock of

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

60 BARRELS NORTH CAROLINA LIQUORS.
150 " DOMESTIC Ditto.
WORTH, WIGHTMAN & CO.
Fayetteville, April 12, 1861. 13tf

At No. 34, Hay St.

10,000 YDS. PRINTS, unusually low, either by wholesale or retail.
50 Doz. WOOL and other HATS.

CLOTHING

at greatly reduced prices; together with a large and varied stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

all of which will be offered on as favorable terms as any House in the State.
J. K. KYLE.
Oct. 4, 1860. 58tf

Carpeting! Carpeting! Carpeting!

2500 YDS. CARPETING at No. 34, Hay St. All styles, all prices, all qualities. All will be offered low either by wholesale or retail. Also, 5-4 and 12-4 Crumb Cloths and Druggets.

J. K. KYLE.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 13, 1860. 52tf

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, both having entered the military service of the Confederate States of America, hereby give notice to their old customers and friends, that they have appointed John D. Starr and John D. Williams, of this place, their attorneys to collect either separately or conjointly all moneys due them either by account or note, and otherwise to attend to their business generally during their absence. They respectfully ask all persons indebted to them to call as promptly as possible on their agents and make payment.

STARR & WILLIAMS.
Sept. 19, 1861. 58-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected stock of GOODS, consisting of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, BAGGING AND ROPE, SADDLERY, &c., FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

and many other articles, which he offers low for CASH, or on SHORT TIME to prompt paying customers.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Sheetings and Cotton Yarns on hand at all times, at Manufacturers' prices.

All persons are respectfully invited to give me a call, at the old stand of J. & T. Waddill, South side Hay st
A. N. McDONALD
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 24, 1850. 55t

B. F. PEARCE,

—WITH—

A. N. McDONALD,

Commission Merchant and Produce Dealer,

AND DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions,
Hardware, Cutlery,
Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Bagging, Rope, Saddlery, &c.,
Foreign and Domestic Liquors,
Sheetings and Yarns at Manufacturers' prices.

☞ Strict attention paid to orders. ☜

SOUTH SIDE HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Sept. 24, 1860. 55tf

FISH! FISH!!

NEW MACKEREL, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
" WHITE FISH.
" HERRING, &c. &c.
Call at A. N. McDONALD'S,
South-side Hay Street.
Oct 1. 57-tf

Groceries! Groceries!!

A LARGE and well selected Stock of FAMILY GROCERIES always on hand, consisting of

Bacon-Sides, Mess Pork, Mullets, Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, Molasses, Sugars of all grades, Tobacco, Cigars,

And all other articles usually kept in a Wholesale Grocery Establishment.

COX, KENDALL & CO.
Wilmington, April 2, 1861. 10-tf

HEAVY 4-4 SHEETINGS.

THE ROCKFISH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Fayetteville, N. C., solicit orders for Sheetings 36 inches wide, 3 yards to the pound. The Goods compare favorably with the same styles manufactured in Massachusetts, and have for many years been sold in the New York and Philadelphia Markets.

C. T. HAIGH, Pres't Rockfish Co.
Fayetteville, June 1, 1861. 27-

Cotton Yarn.

APPLY to C. B. Mallett or Messrs. Ray & Pearce.
C. B. MALLETT, Ag't.
October 19, 1861. 67tf

WANTED.

A quantity of good WOOL YARN to make socks of the soldiers. G. W. I. GOLDSTON, Ag't.
August 3d, 1861. 45-tf

WANTED,

A SPAN of good sound draft HORSES, not over 8 years old.

JNO. C. BOOTH,
Capt. Art'y, Comd'g N. C. Arsenal.

Timber Wanted.

PARTIES having seasoned WHITE OAK TIMBER from one and a half to six inches in thickness, and from six to twenty inches in width, and wishing to dispose of the same, can find a purchaser by applying in person or by letter to the undersigned at the Arsenal.

JOHN C. BOOTH,
Capt. Art'y, Comd'g Arsenal.
Fayetteville, Aug. 21, 1861. 50-tf

TO THE LADIES!

MRS. GIBSON respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she is prepared to make DRESSES in the most fashionable style, she will also cut and fit for any ladies wishing to make their own Dresses; CHILDREN'S CLOTHING cut or made to order.

Mrs. Gibson has taken the Agency for the sale of a new and excellent CHART, for cutting Ladies' Dresses. Also, one for Boy's Clothing. They are very simple in construction, and therefore easy to understand. The ladies are requested to call and see them at her house, 5th house above the Protestant Church, Hay Mount.
Oct. 2. 58tf

NOTICE.

AS I expect to be absent from home a few months in the West, Archibald McLean is my authorized Agent to transact my business until I return.

N. G. JONES.
Dec'r 23. 58tf

CALENDAR FOR 1862.

	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
JANUARY				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
FEBRUARY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	
MARCH							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
APRIL			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
MAY					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
JUNE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
JULY			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
AUGUST						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
SEPTEMBER		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
OCTOBER				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
NOVEMBER							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
DECEMBER		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			

Floral College.

THE Spring Session in this Institution will commence on Wednesday the 15th day of January 1862, under the instruction of the same Faculty that had charge of it during the current year.

Terms the same as heretofore.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal
Dec'r 20, 1861. 85*6w

DAVISVILLE SHOE FACTORY.

THE undersigned having associated themselves for the purpose of carrying on the

Shoe, Saddle and Harness Business,

under the firm of A. B. MARSH & CO., instead of Marsh, Carter & Co., as heretofore, respectfully solicit orders from those wanting work in their line of business

Having constantly on hand a well assorted lot of Leather, and a number of experienced workmen, they are prepared to execute all orders ON SHORT NOTICE

A. B. MARSH.
ROB'T DORSETT.
JAS. G. MARSH.
Goldston, Chatham Co., N. C., Dec'r 20. 85-3tpd

NOTICE.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 9th of Jan'y next, at or near the late residence of S. F. Siler, dec'd., an excellent STEAM SAW MILL and FIXTURES. A credit of six months will be given. Bond and approved security required.

D. H. ALBRIGHT, Adm'r.
Dec'r 30, 1861. 85*2t

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned against trading with, or boarding my wife ANN CADDELL, (formerly ANN CURRIE,) as I will not be responsible for any of her contracts, she having left my bed and board without any just cause.

ARCHIBALD C. CADDELL.
Dec. 9, 1861. 83-6t

W. H. ALLEN,

Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 22. 11-1m*tf

A. J. HALE,

LATE of Asheborough N. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will in futreu practice his profession in all the Courts of the 14th Judicial Circuit.

Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in south-western Missouri.
June 30 1-*

NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, A. D. 1861.

Peter McKay, et al. vs. Duncan McKay, Administrator of Hugh McKay, dec'd, and others.

Petition for an Account and Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Alexander McKay, is not a resident of this State: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six consecutive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Alexander McKay to be and appear at the next Term of our said Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday in February, A. D. 1862, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be heard ex parte and Judgment pro confesso entered as to him.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the Fourth Monday in November, A. D. 1861.

85*6w] JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS,

TWO NEW VOLUMES.

Vol. 7 Jones's Law, & Vol. 5 Jones's Equity Reports,

JUST issued, for sale, or exchange as usual for unbound Nos., by E. J. HALE & SONS.
Jan. 21, 1861. 89-

ALMANACS.

TURNER'S North Carolina Almanac for 1862
E. J. HALE & SONS.
Dec. 10.

The Southern Harmony, School

Books, &c., further supplies just received.
E. J. HALE & SONS.

Webster's Elementary Spelling

Book for sale by E. J. HALE & SONS.